

The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

NO. 22.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:04 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:33 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter	Every one-half hour thereafter
6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	12:00 "
	12:45 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter	Every one-half hour thereafter
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:10 "	5:35 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:20 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:30 "
11:30 "	11:55 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 15 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 12:30 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" South	4:05	12:39

MAIL CLOSURE.

North	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:55	12:09
South	4:15	12:49

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching, 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

Uses an Ax to End Existence.

Occidental.—Lazarus Granucci, an Italian, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide at Markhams last week. He nearly disemboweled himself with an ax, and then chopped open his head with the same instrument. The deed was one of the bloodiest that has ever come under the observation of citizens of Western Sonoma county. Granucci is 45 years of age, and is the father of five children. No reason can be assigned for his desperate deed.

WEEK'S NEWS

REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented in Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week in a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers.

A fire at Kharkoff, Russia, supposed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed shops to the value of \$500,000. Nine persons were severely injured.

Two seats on the New York Stock Exchange were last week sold for \$83,000 each. This is a high record price, exceeding the previous highest price paid by \$500.

Nan Patterson will be put on trial once more to answer a charge of murdering Caesar Young, the wealthy bookmaker. The trial will begin at New York April 10th.

With the entire available supply of silver bullion completely disposed of, 125 employees of the counting and weighing rooms at the Philadelphia mint, mostly women, have been indefinitely suspended.

Frank E. Moores and Miss Mary R. Malone, both of Omaha, were married at Phoenix, A. T., last week. Moores is Mayor of Omaha, 63 years old, and has been spending the winter in Phoenix. His bride is 27 years of age.

Emperor William has bestowed the great gold medal for science upon Manuel Garcia, the well-known professor of singing, who invented the laryngoscope. Garcia celebrated his one hundredth birthday last Friday in London.

Fire that broke out in the printing and box department of the Grand Crossing Tack Company, at Seventy-ninth street and South Chicago avenue, Chicago, caused a loss estimated by C. N. Hutchinson, treasurer of the company, at \$500,000, fully insured.

A genuine Murillo, a painting of the "Madonna and Child," belonging to the Villaga family of Toluca, Mexico, has been bought by Sidney A. Wetherbee of New York for \$30,000. The painting was brought from Spain by an ancestor of the Villaga family in 1650.

Bowling on Sunday or weekdays is not an amusement that conflicts with Lent, according to Rev. Father Thill, of the Holy Name Catholic Church of Sheboygan, Wis., one of the largest in the state of Wisconsin. The bowling alleys in the church hall are to be kept open.

The School Board of Aurora, Ill., has equipped four schools with sewing machines for the purpose of teaching both boys and girls how to sew. Sewing is being taught in the lower as well as in the upper grades and some of the girls are making the clothing they wear to school.

Pisagua, 44 miles north of Iquique, Chile, with a population of 20,000, is being abandoned by the inhabitants owing to the fact that hundreds of people there have died of bubonic plague. Houses, seemingly deserted, have been opened by the police and their inmates found to be dead.

Four of the largest wholesale lobster dealers of Portland, Me., said to control half of the output of the country, are reported to have agreed on entering a combine. Practically every big dealer in Maine will join. A big Chicago packing company is mentioned in connection with the trust.

A. K. Prescott of Helena, Mont., has been advised that a fire has destroyed his corral and 1500 head of sheep at Chester, Chouteau county, Montana. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin and to have resulted from differences between cattlemen and sheepmen in that vicinity.

Indianapolis clergymen have started a movement to have churches supported by direct tax upon the membership, according to the amount of the worldly goods they possess. The idea of the clergy is that the ability of a member to pay should be gauged by his property, as represented by the tax assessment books.

The President has nominated Peter

V. de Graw as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. de Graw is a native of New Jersey, but has spent most of his life in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. He has had great experience in newspaper work, in the telegraph business and as manager of large corporate interests.

Mrs. John Fletcher, sixty years old, is dead from fright at her home in Lakewood, N. J. Her grandson had set fire to a brush heap in the front yard and Mrs. Fletcher, fearing it would spread to the house, hurried out with a pail of water. A puff of flame caught the bottom of her dress and with a scream of terror she fell dead.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court having decided to send the case of Samuel Greason, colored, under sentence of death in Reading for the murder of John Edwards in 1901, back to the Berks county court, the Board of Pardons granted a continuance in his case, and also in that of Mrs. Kate Edwards, white, who is also condemned to death for the same crime.

After days of imprisonment in the pack-ice along the Siberian coast the steamer Tacoma has at last fallen into the hands of the Japanese. The Japs have been laying for her for some time, and they pounced upon their prize as soon as the ice broke up.

The crew deserted the boat about two weeks ago, but decided that the easiest and quickest way of getting home was to be sent home by the Japanese Government, and so returned to the vessel and complacently awaited capture.

In the scheme for garrisoning Esquimaux and Halifax, the Canadian Government intends to have Halifax much stronger than the Western garrison. Four times as many troops will be placed at Halifax as at Esquimaux. While a few imperial officers will be retained temporarily, a Canadian officer will be placed in command, and all the principal officers will be Canadians. All the infantry will be Canadians. Some of the imperial artillery and engineers will be kept until such time as Canadians are available to replace them.

Epithets such as "monkey face," alleged to have been applied to Mrs. Mary A. H. Johnson of 278 West Fourteenth street, Chicago, by her landlord, Max Conwisher, are responsible for a \$25,000 damage suit. The case is being heard before Judge Chetlain. Mrs. Johnson testified that on March 28th a dispute arose between her husband and Conwisher, their landlord. Conwisher, seeing Mrs. Johnson at her husband's side, it is declared, pointed to her, saying: "You are a monkey face, and a fit subject for a dime museum."

HIGH PRICED NEW YORK LAND.

Over Five Hundred Dollars a Square Foot Paid for a Little Piece.

New York.—A little piece of land which a horse and cart would almost cover was bought by Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, for \$83,200. He paid at the rate of \$525 a square foot for the land, which is at William and South William streets, containing 160 square feet. This not only makes a record for New York city, but it is the highest known price ever paid for land in the world.

It means that if the purchase price were laid on the land in golden half-eagles, without overlapping, the coins would almost cover the ground.

Seligman also purchased the adjoining parcel, 1 to 7 William street, for a sum considerably over \$400,000. A new home for the Seligman banking house will be built on the lot.

Among other instances of the enormous prices for land here was that when \$400 per square foot was paid by Henry Siegel for a little plot at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. In consequence of this purchase Macy's store was erected with a big notch in one corner because of the ruinous price demanded by Siegel for this plot. Three hundred and thirty dollars and \$267 per square foot were the next highest prices paid here.

Cheap Cigars Pay Big Tax.

Paris.—The Government's statement of last year's receipts from the tobacco monopoly shows a clear profit of 355,000,000 francs. A curious feature of the statistics is that the largest sum is derived from the sale of two-cent cigars, the proceeds of which would suffice to build three new battleships.

Death Summons General Hawley.

Washington.—General Joseph R. Hawley, for nearly twenty-four years United States Senator from Connecticut, is dead, aged 78 years.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

The Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company's barn, in Yosemite valley, was burned to the ground with about thirty-five tons of hay. Loss \$2000; no insurance.

A woman named Agnes Lawrence was run over and killed by an electric car near Recreation Park, Fresno, last week. The woman attempted to cross the track in front of a car.

Francis E. McTarnahan was dashed to death in a fall of 200 feet in the main shaft of the Santa Yzabel mine, near Sonora. McTarnahan was a native of California, aged 42 years and a man of family.

Harry Bley, a boy of 9 years, was drowned in the bay at San Diego last week. He was playing on the water front at the mouth of the B-street flume and went beyond his depth. He was a son of Conrad Bley.

The Globe Navigation Company of Seattle has been awarded the contract for transporting 2,200,000 feet of lumber to the Philippines from Portland, Or. Their bid was \$10 per thousand feet, the next lowest bid being \$10.50 per thousand.

A United States Civil Service examination will be held in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Fresno, Marysville, and in Reno, Nev., on April 19th, for a farmer with knowledge of irrigation to be appointed to positions in the Indian service.

Mrs. Susan Mattart of Salinas was fatally burned by the flame from a lamp igniting her clothing. Her son vainly tried to tear off the burning garments, and his hands were frightfully scorched. Mrs. Mattart left a son and a daughter.

E. W. Burdick of Boulder, Mont., late Treasurer of Jefferson county, was found dead in a room at Butte. It is believed that he committed suicide. A dispatch from Boulder says there was an irregularity in his accounts amounting to between \$2300 and \$3000.

A Cleveland syndicate has, it is announced, secured options on all the breweries in Portland, Or., and will shortly merge them under one management. The Northern Brewery Company, incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, will take over the consolidated properties at Portland.

Immigration officers at Victoria, B. C., have ordered the return to San Francisco for the second time of Mrs. Norrington, an aged and indigent woman landed from the steamer City of Puebla. They threaten to heavily fine the steamer if the woman is landed again in the province.

The Utah Legislature adjourned after a session lasting sixty-six days. The only features of unusual interest in the session was the investigation into the affairs of the Utah World's Fair Commission, which revealed a deficit of several thousand dollars due to forged vouchers, but resulted in no arrests.

George W. Campbell, a pioneer resident of Stockton, died last week at his residence at the age of 77 years. Mr. Campbell, who was a native of Argyl, Me., came to California by way of Cape Horn in 1850, and had resided in Stockton since 1877. He left a widow, three grown sons and as many daughters.

The suit of E. S. Tucker against the North Shore Railroad for \$15,000 damages for injuries sustained in a train wreck near Point Reyes in June, 1903, has been compromised. The compromise includes the suit instituted against the road by Tucker's wife for \$10,000. It is said the Tuckers will receive \$6200.

Major-General John H. Dickinson of the National Guard has tendered his resignation to Governor Pardee as commander of the National Guard, and requested to be placed on the retired list. Governor Pardee accepted the resignation of General Dickinson and appointed General H. S. Warfield

of San Francisco, commander of the Second Brigade, to fill the vacancy.

Labas Goldstein, a peddler of Seattle, shot and instantly killed his young wife, Jennie, and then fired a bullet into his own brain, causing death. Goldstein and his wife were married two weeks ago. They quarreled because of the young woman's refusal to return to a resort where she had previously lived.

An insane woman named Schwartz was found living twelve miles out from Kalama, Wash., with three small children. The family was without food, nearly destitute of clothing and in a most pitiful condition. Mrs. Schwartz had driven her husband away from her home some time ago and would not let him return. He did not realize her true mental condition, mistaking her insanity for bad temper.

The British steamer Raselba has left Portland for Tsingtau, China. She has 9888 bales of hay aboard, also 91,018 bushels of oats, which were loaded at Seattle. While the steamer is going to Tsingtau there is little doubt that the forage she carries is intended for the Russian forces, as there is no demand for such a quantity at the German port. Were it intended for the Japanese it would be sent direct to a Japanese port.

Clark Hill, a thirteen-year-old youngster, living on South Eel river, near Ukiah, now claims the trophy as the greatest nimrod of his age. He has his gunstock covered with notches representing deer and smaller game that have fallen to his deadly aim. His latest exploit is the bagging of a panther measuring twelve feet from tip to tip. The panther is the largest specimen ever killed in the county and had been preying on stock in neighboring ranches for several months.

Porter Osborn of Santa Rosa claims the world's record for the production of the largest quantity of potatoes from a single pound of seed. He planted one pound of Delaware potatoes in the middle of May, and by the middle of August gathered 104 pounds of fine potatoes. The seed was cut up so as to give one eye to the piece. Every eye sprouted, and the product was of fine shape, size and quality. One potato weighed 3 1/4 pounds. As far as known, the largest yield heretofore for one pound of seed is ninety pounds.

Marvin Patten, a well-to-do rancher of Foster mountain, near Ukiah, was killed last week in a peculiar manner. Patten had been rounding up his hogs, and had made a wager with a companion that he could reach the bottom of the hill first. Patten was in the lead, but in turning to see if his companions were coming did not see an overhanging limb. He was caught by the limb and his head was crushed, causing death in a few hours. Patten was one of a family of three children, all of whom have met unnatural deaths.

NO MORE CHINESE CERTIFICATES.

Foreign Governments Other Than China May Not Issue Section 6 Papers.

San Francisco.—United States Immigration Commissioner North has received notice from his department at Washington that because of the expiration on December 8, 1904, of the convention between the United States and China a new rule had been adopted with reference to section 6 certificates, which are issued to Chinese merchants, students and tourists to enable them to obtain admission to this country.

The change applies to section 6 certificates issued in foreign countries other than China. The new rule provides that all section 6 certificates hereafter must be issued by the Chinese Government, and that such certificates issued by other Governments, except on their own subjects or their own citizens of Chinese descent, shall not be received or considered in any part of the United States.

Used Ink as Remedy for Burns.

Redding.—Virgie, the three-year-old daughter of Fred Webb of Millville and niece of the County Recorder, while playing near a fireplace during her mother's absence at church, fell into the fire and was burned badly. Neighbors poured green ink on the burns and the child is in a serious condition from blood-poisoning.

Fined for Giggling in Church.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa.—Because she giggled while attending a church meeting of the Pentecost people the bride of James Raines was arrested on complaint of the deacons of the church and taken to the Mayor's office. She was fined \$3.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits	July 1 to Feb. 1
Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover	October 15 to Nov. 15
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.	
Deer	April 1 to October 1
Trout	April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.	

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover	October 15 to February 15
Mountain Quail and Grouse	Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves	July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel	Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer	July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark	April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed	February 1 to April 1
Salmon	Oct. 15 to Sept. 1
Lobster or Crawfish	Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp	Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs, 6 inches across	Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
turgeon and Female Crab	Prohibited
Abalone	Less than 15 inches round

MANY TO BE EMPLOYED ON CANAL.

Large Number of Positions Created in Connection With the Work.

Washington.—The Isthmian Canal Commission has approved the recommendation of the chief engineer for the creation of a large number of positions in connection with the prosecution of the canal work. In the office of the division engineer there are five positions ranging from chief clerk at \$175 a month to clerks at \$100 a month. In the excavating department there are ten places—from a supervisor at \$175 a month down to assistant timekeepers at \$75 a month, and in addition twenty complete steamshovel crews, composed of an engineer, one cranesman, one fireman and one pit man, whose salaries range from \$190 to \$75 a month.

There are five officials in the mining department, from superintendent at \$250 a month to clerk at \$125 a month.

In the track department forty-five positions are provided for, including superintendent at \$250 a month, track supervisors at \$175, general foreman at \$150, foremen with salaries ranging from \$125 to \$83.33 a month and a clerical force of four persons whose salaries range from \$125 to \$75 a month.

These are only a few of the positions, which will be filled as far as possible by certification from the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission. Should these lists prove insufficient, emergency appointments will be made without civil service examination.

Date Set for Trial of Bunkers.

Sacramento.—At the request of Attorney H. V. Moorehouse, the counsel for Harry Bunkers, the deposed State Senator who was indicted for boodling, has been set for trial in the Superior Court for April 17th.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Brodie may possibly discover that Mrs. Duke is much harder to lose than she was to find.

If Andrew Carnegie has any more money to give away he will write. Those who want it needn't.

Prof. Vincent says "church socials are a bore." As a rule, however, they get what they are boring after.

A good start to make at drowning all idiots would be with that New York physician who makes the pleasant suggestion.

They have succeeded in pulling the Russian ship of state off the rocks, but her plates are badly dented at several places.

Cuba is expected to show its patriotism by means of the scrubbing brush and the fumigator for some time to come.

There may be something in Andrew D. White's argument that reform must come in Russia, because any change must be for the better.

Somebody has written a book entitled "Practical Poker." The most practical kind of poker is the kind that is left practically alone.

Strange emotions must have stirred the Czar when, as promoter of The Hague Peace Conference, he heard the din of slaughter at his palace gates.

An illiterate population is easily managed up to a certain point. And then the advantage of a public that can be reasoned with becomes apparent.

Those college boys at Oberlin who will get back the money they lost through Mrs. Chudwick realize that the Carnegie signature is worth something, after all.

A man has been arrested in New Jersey for swindling people by selling them glass eyes that were not what he represented them to be. The champion mean man seems at last to have been caught.

It would be a good thing to order your pig iron for the year at once. If you do not you are liable to get left. The demand is so great that there will be no fire sales of the article in the near future.

Oregon apples sell in the Boston market for sixty and seventy-five cents a dozen—a higher price than is asked for good oranges in the same market. The reason is that they are carefully selected and carefully packed. The fact and the reason are commended "to whom it may concern."

"Those children up in the New Hampshire town where I have been this summer," remarked a little urchin in New York City, "have never seen an elevated road or an electric car, and Jimmy Hobbs—seven years old—has never even seen a locomotive." Jimmy Hobbs is in good company. The same might have been said of all the great men, from Julius Caesar to George Washington. The person of to-day who lives far in the country sees more modern appliances and inventions than Abraham Lincoln or the poet Longfellow ever heard of, and they did their life's work well.

President Eliot of Harvard, in addressing the Archaeological Institute of America, made the remark that if some great change should destroy our present civilization, about the only thing by which the archaeologist of two thousand years hence could judge us would be our subways, because they are the only things which are likely to last so long. It is a curious fact that with few exceptions, if any, the works of man below the ground last longer than those above it. Oliver Wendell Holmes pointed out that long after every other trace of a house had disappeared, it was possible to trace an old home by the cellar and the well.

It does not take much to transform Uncle Sam into Santa Claus. A little heavier growth of whiskers and a change of outer garments, and he will do very well for the part which he plays every Christmas. For he is, indeed, the Santa Claus of the whole world. Money goes in large sums every winter from adopted Americans to other countries. This last Christmas the amount was greater than ever before. From New York alone money orders aggregating more than four and a half million dollars were sent abroad. Great Britain led in the number of orders received and in the total amount sent to it, but Italy was far ahead in the average amount of each order.

President Roosevelt's brief message to Congress in regard to divorce statistics and uniform divorce laws will produce different effects on different minds. People who have obtained two or three divorces by false pretenses and sharp practice will regard the President as a dangerous meddler, but decent people from one end of the country to the other will rejoice that the attention of Congress and of the States has been directed to this important matter. That the censors have taken no notice of divorce statistics for twenty years is a remarkable and somewhat discreditable fact, and the

suggestion that Congress should take steps to correct this fault in the future is highly proper, but the chief point in the message is "the hope entertained that co-operation among the several States can be secured, to the end that there may be enacted upon the subject of marriage and divorce uniform laws." There are not many thoughtful people in this country who do not regret that the constitution gives Congress no power to legislate on this subject, but it is a vain regret. There will probably never be a national divorce law in this country, and the only hope there is of relief from the evil of unwise and conflicting divorce laws is that held out by the President of co-operation between the States. Such co-operation will no doubt be sensibly hastened by the notice which the President has taken of the subject and still more by the statistics which Congress may direct the Census Bureau to compile. The probability is that one sight of the figures will produce so much condemnation that the reform will immediately take shape.

Dr. Eugene F. Talbot, an authority on degeneracy, and President Roosevelt would hardly agree in regard to large families. The President deplores small families as bad in many ways and calls them "race suicide," while Dr. Talbot informs us that there is no family of eight or ten children that has not at least one degenerate. The reason he gives is that no woman has the nervous energy necessary for the prenatal nourishment of so many children. It is not likely that Dr. Talbot would make such a statement unless he had statistics to support it, and still it is widely different from the general opinion of mankind, and not many people could ever accept it. John Wesley, in advising his preachers in regard to choosing a wife, said, "Take one out of a bunch," and his advice would be just as good for anyone else as for a preacher. It would be risking little to say that nine out of ten of the great men and great women of the world have had "a bunch" of brothers and sisters. We would risk just as little in saying that the children of large families are more robust physically as well as mentally than "race suicide" progeny. If the world were compelled to choose between the blotting out of all its small families and the blotting out of all its large families it would not hesitate a moment to doom the small families. Families are small so that the children can enjoy greater advantages, but we constantly see them eclipsed in the race of life by the children of larger families with fewer advantages, who are not only stronger and smarter but possess a social nature and unselfish traits that are more valuable to humanity than strong bodies or bright minds. This is the order of nature, and it is useless to try to change it. Dr. Talbot's moralizing about fast living and neurasthenia and about the necessity for sound health and good nerves in order to successful motherhood is all perfectly true, but what he says about excessive motherhood, in itself considered, is not borne out by common observation. Nature never intended motherhood as an injury to a woman's health. No one can greatly blame parents for preferring two well-cared and well-educated children to eight ragged and neglected children, but the fact is that the two are far more apt to be degenerates than the eight.

Pronunciation.

The following rather curious piece of composition was placed upon the blackboard at a certain teachers' institute and a prize of a dictionary offered to any person who could read it and pronounce every word correctly. The book was not carried off, as twelve was the lowest number of mistakes in pronunciation made:

"A sacrilegious son of Belial who has suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleonee hue and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptional calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and bowie knife, said that he would not now forge letters hymeneal with the queen and went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of the carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroner."

The mistakes in pronunciation were made on the following words: Sacrilegious, Belial, bronchitis, exhausted, finances, deficit, comely, lenient, docile, Malay, calliope, chameleonee, suit, coadjutor, calligraphy, matinee, sacrificable, carbine, hymeneal, isolated, jugular and debris.

Only Art.

"The studio 'tea' had been a great success; the one small and very youthful member of the company had walked softly about, looking at the pictures. Just before the party broke up the artist discovered him surveying a picture of a lion with awe and interest.

"Don't be afraid, little chap," said the artist, genially, patting his small guest on the head. "He won't hurt you."

"Oh, I'm not afraid at all," came the response, in a clear treble that caused everyone to listen. "He doesn't look a bit as if he were alive, you know."—Youth's Companion.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

It is gratifying to note that the present attitude of the government is rigidly to safeguard the remaining public lands, writes C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the reclamation service of the U. S. Geological Survey. Under the beneficent policy of national reclamation, the arid west is taking on a new individuality. An era of substantial development is dawning on many desert valleys now waterless and uninhabited.

The pioneer irrigator with scraper and spade has invaded the wastes and most remote sections of the intermountain country. He has turned the precious waters of a thousand streams upon 122,000 farms. More than 10,000 ditches stretch out for 50,000 miles to cover 9,000,000 acres of productive land wrested from aridity. These ditches, monuments of the indomitable industry and courage of their builders, represent an initial outlay of \$93,000,000. The fertile fields and blossoming orchards, which to-day attest the wisdom of the irrigators, yield annually more than \$100,000,000 in crops, while the increment by irrigation works is in excess of \$374,000,000 in land values alone.

The day of the individual ditch digger is over. The irrigation systems in use require practically all the normal flow of the important streams, and agricultural development under these has reached its maximum. So precious has the water been found to be, and so abundant the rewards following its application, the irrigators in their efforts to increase the supply have not been deterred from undertaking engineering works involving millions of dollars. To-day surface water, drainage water, seepage water, water from artesian wells, from tunnels penetrating mountains, and water impounded in reservoirs are alike utilized. Such irrigation possibilities as are known to exist involve enormous expenditures and offer no attractions to investors in the way of quick returns or substantial profits. It has therefore become the duty of the government to develop these enterprises, and, backed by the millions in the reclamation fund, several great projects have been undertaken.

Although organized only two and one-half years, the reclamation service has already formulated plans which, when completed, will reclaim 1,131,000 acres. Actual construction has begun on five projects which will require an outlay of \$10,400,000. Eleven others, involving nearly \$20,000,000 are almost ready for the contractors. In nearly all of the arid States other projects are waiting further investigation or are held up until the reclamation fund will warrant their consideration.

An apparently feasible project in Washington which embraces the enormous area of 5,000,000 acres would require \$25,000,000, a sum in excess of the whole fund, to construct it. These gigantic works, furnishing employment to thousands of men, will ultimately create homes for millions of our people. When fully inaugurated the government works, together with those now being constructed by private companies, will quadruple the irrigated area and will transform a region now the wildest and most desolate on our continent into one of the richest agricultural sections in the world.

A careful review of the preliminary work of the government indicates that there are two focal points in the west in which we may expect the largest development in the future. The first, and perhaps the more promising, is in the drainage basin of the Yellowstone River in Wyoming and Montana; the second, in the Valley of the Snake River in Idaho and Oregon. In the first mentioned the important factors of irrigation—land and water—are found in enormous quantities. In the Snake Valley the irrigable land is largely in excess of the water supply, but the area which can be reclaimed is of such extent, and the soil so productive and adapted to such a wide variety of products, that it will sustain a denser population than can be cared for in the Yellowstone on the same area.

Chinaman's "Home Paper."

The Chinese Weekly Herald is one of the curious institutions of New York. It is not popular among Americans, for, being printed "backwards," a white man must stand on his head to read it. Outside of a similar publication in "Frisco" the Chinatown this is the sole printed medium for news from "home" for the thousands of New York's almond-eyed half-citizens. It is to be found just as regularly in Chinese laundries as the comic weeklies in an American barber shop.

When the laundryman goes out of business his successor carries on the subscription. The out-of-town circulation is greater than that in New York. Scores of its subscribers cannot read it. The Herald is a four-page paper, about half the size of an ordinary news sheet, and always disconcerts Americans, because it opens at the left side instead of the right. The columns run crosswise instead of up and down, and a flash-view of the sheet gives the impression of a scrambled egg. Such things, however, are purely matters of national taste.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Time for Both to Alight.

Polite Gentleman (in street car)—Take my seat, madam.

Lady—Never mind, thank you. I get out here, too.—New York Weekly.

SHAPING YOUNG APPLE TREES.

The problem of how best to shape trees is, or should be, in the mind of every possessor of an orchard. The time to shape an apple tree is while the tree is young. A recent trip through some of the newly developed fruit sections of the state shows the greatest possible difference of opinion among growers as to the pruning and shaping that should be given a young tree. Some believe in high heads, others in low; some contend that the tree should have an open, spreading head, while others are just as positive that the head should be dense to shade the tree. The former prune by a thinning process, restricting the top to a few main branches, with scattering laterals, while the latter adopt a cutting back method to secure as many limbs as possible and never thin out any of the laterals. Many are opposed to any pruning at all; they contend that it is not wise to oppose nature in the treatment of a tree.

This medley of opinions should not cause the orchardist to think that there is no such thing as correct pruning, or that to learn to shape trees right is a hopeless task. Diversity of opinion indicates the truth that methods should be modified to suit different conditions. The habit of growth of the variety, the soil, aspect and climatic conditions tend to determine what method should be employed in a given orchard. Different growers succeed with different methods or systems of pruning if they conserve such principles as are adapted to their conditions.

The man who would prune intelligently should learn to know his tree and to consider what environmental forces, in his particular orchard, favor or oppose its best development. He should consider it a sensitive, living, plastic organism which responds to treatment. Too much stress cannot be put upon the fact that everything we do to a tree is sure to either favor or oppose its best development. Before a single step is taken in shaping a tree the grower should consider carefully what effect it is to have upon the tree. For example, if a tree is too dense, thinning out a judicious number of its twigs to admit sunlight may be beneficial; on the other hand if this thinning is so severe as to admit too much sunlight, the pruning becomes injurious. In low ground and in a foggy climate very low heads which shade the ground, thus keeping it moist, favor the development of injurious fungi, while in a sunny, windy bleak region, low heads may be just the thing. An upright grower like Clayton should be headed lower than a spreading or drooping variety like Huntsman. A tree which naturally makes a thick, dense head, like Roman Beauty, may need to have a few of its branches thinned out when an open, straggling grower like Minkler may not have limbs enough for its best protection from the sunlight. The parts of the trees with reference to the sun's rays should also be considered. It may be advisable to shorten or to remove limbs from the north side of a tree when to remove a similar amount of wood from the sunny side might let in so much sunlight as to cause serious injury from sunscald.

But let us proceed to some of the practical details. Once a tree is well headed in the nursery, it is not advisable to attempt to change the height of the head. It is better to leave it too high or too low than to attempt to re-establish the system of branches. Severely cutting an apple tree back to induce main limbs to form lower down is generally useless, while cutting off main limbs to secure a higher growth is most always dangerous.

A straight trunk, or central leader should be secured and maintained. This may be accomplished by shortening any branches that tend to outgrow the main trunk. If a fork forms in this main trunk it may be corrected by cutting off one side of the fork to a short spur, the next winter after it forces. At this young age the spur will contain active buds which will throw out side branches next spring in place of the fork. Forked trees may grow all right until they come into bearing, but the forks are liable to split and ruin the tree as soon as it is loaded with fruit. It is better to remove one side of such a fork while it is young than to delay. Removing large limbs should always be avoided.

In correcting forks, the side nearest the south should be left, in order to throw more of the weight of the tree top toward the sun. The young orchard should be gone over every winter for this sort of shaping until the trees reach bearing age. If the trees are thus properly shaped, they will need but little pruning after they come into bearing.

Having secured a straight central leader, it is desirable that all other limbs be equally distributed as side limbs. Then the tree will be symmetrical and will not split. If limbs cross and injure each other by rubbing, one should be removed or shortened below the point of crossing. The cutting back and thinning of young branches may be done more freely on the north or east sides of the tree than on the sunny side. All possible limbs should usually be left on the sunny side of the tree to pre-

tect the trunk and main limbs from sunscald. In fact, it is sometimes better to allow two southern limbs to rub and injure each other than to remove one of them, if its removal is liable to leave the south side of the trunk exposed to too much sunlight. In the west, dense heads are preferable for the same reason that low heads are—to protect the trunk and main limbs from the sunlight. Even though the heads may seem too dense for the first five or six years, as soon as the trees come into bearing the limbs fruit, thus opening up the tree so that too much sunlight may fall on the trunk and on the bending limbs.

While the grower should carefully go over his orchard to shape the young trees every winter until the trees reach bearing age, it must not be decided that every tree will need pruning. In fact, it often happens that a tree makes a correct, symmetrical growth and needs no pruning in a given winter. In such cases it is folly to prune it just because the orchard is being pruned. Most growers who prune, prune too much. Our need of dense heads renders comparatively little pruning sufficient for the apple, but this little should be all the more conscientiously done. Much of the injury to orchards is due to the fact that a tree is neglected just at a time when the removal of a single small twig would have corrected an error that eventually leads to the breaking down of the tree or to the removal of a large limb. Prune as is necessary while the trees are young and the removal of large limbs will be avoided later.—Professor J. C. Whitten in report of Missouri Horticultural Society.

GRINDING FEED FOR HOGS.

There is such a variation in results of experiments conducted to ascertain whether it is best to grind feed for hogs that the individual feeder is left to be his own judge, and to ascertain for himself whether it pays best to grind the feed or to feed it whole. My experience has been that young animals will chew their feed better than old ones and that almost any hog will chew corn very well before it dries out. While young hogs will chew dry corn reasonably well old ones are liable to pass half the grains unbroken in their voidings. Last year I undertook to fatten a hog five years old, and after the corn got dry he did not from appearance break half the grains. This fall I am fattening a sow about the same age and the same is true with her. I am feeding her ground feed now, however, and feel pretty sure that it pays me to go to the trouble of grinding it. A few years ago I tried feeding buckwheat to young fattening hogs. This was fed whole for a time, but the hogs did not seem to break half the grains. I have never tried wheat, but from observations from a neighbor's feeding wheat I can say that the hogs will not chew wheat well. If the grains are not broken it is a clear case that the animal will not get much benefit from the feed, and when any considerable quantity of grains are voided without chewing by the animal it would seem to be the best plan to have the feed ground. Of course, it will be some trouble and cost to grind the feed, but if the animals are not chewing their feed well the extra trouble will be amply repaid in extra gain from same amount of feed.—Ex.

RASPBERRY PESTS.

Some seasons, only in spring, the cut-worm does a great deal of harm by cutting off the earliest canes, which are the best. A small worm gets into the center of the cane and kills it down within three or four inches of the ground; these would better be cut out and let new ones come, for the cane so killed by worms throws up too many small canes from the stool which is left. Pull out surplus canes to four or five, then in spring pruning thin out to three canes; then the berries are larger, and the best plan for increasing the yield is to increase the size of the berries. By so doing you increase the market value and have quicker sales.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

DUCKS AND DUCKLINGS.

Bed heavily.

It is a mistake to feed much whole grain.

Never excite the ducks during laying season.

Clean up the droppings from the runs once a week.

The laying of the young duck is irregular at first.

Two weeks' time will be sufficient for fattening ducks.

The free-range duckling makes the most attractive carcass.

A neglected duck yard will soon equal a filthy hog pen.

It does not pay to pick live ducks, besides it is a cruel practice.

Duck raisers do not generally feed much green stuff while fattening.

January and February hatched ducks come in for good prices.

One hour after feeding, remove all food remaining in the trough.

Shake up the bedding every day or two, and remove the manure.

Thoroughly clean the water trough each time before giving fresh water.—Town and County Journal.



Grumbling Customer—What's the reason you raise the price of your coal every month? Dealer—Well, we find the people keep on paying it.—Chicago Tribune.

"Don't be ashamed of work," said Uncle Eben. "Sometimes de man wif de wheelbarrow ain't got nigh as much trouble as de man wif de automobile."—Washington Star.

"It is difficult for people to get what they really deserve in this life." "It is difficult for some of us," answered Miss Cayenne; "others have to dodge."—Washington Star.

Spellbinder—I've nailed seventeen different lies during this campaign. Voice from Audience—Have you got a union carpenter's card, cull?—Louisville Courier Journal.

"They've added another man to the force working on the new postoffice building." "Is that so?" "Yes, one of the boys employed because of age yesterday."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Money doesn't make the man," said the high-browed and haughty youth. "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "it doesn't make the man, but sometimes it makes the candidate."—Washington Star.

Wanted a Circus: The Child—Are you the trained nurse mamma said was coming? The Nurse—Yes, dear; I'm the trained nurse. The Child—Let's see some of your tricks.—Brooklyn Life.

Bride—George, dear, when we reach our destination let us try to avoid giving the impression that we are newly married. George—All right, Maud; you can carry this suit case.—New Yorker.

"I wonder why they call these apartments 'flats'?" That doesn't mean anything." "No, perhaps the man who first invented them happened to look at the building plan sideways."—Philadelphia Press.

Another Victim: Newsboy—Great mystery! Fifty victims! Purchaser—Here! I say! There's nothing in your paper! Newsboy—That's the mystery, guv'nor. You're the fifty-first victim.—Illustrated Bits.

"She must be a very brilliant woman, for I hear that she says so much that is worth remembering." "Indeed she does. She teaches the multiplication table in the primary grade."—Cleveland Leader.

Pat's Trouble: An Irishman came to a doctor complaining that he had noises in his head. "O! have them arl the toime," he said, "an' sometimes O! can hear him fifty feet away!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

"Why did the congregation hurry out so suddenly after the benediction?" "The sexton makes them leave their umbrellas in the vestibule, and those who get out late haven't much of a choice."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Was Worried: The Minister—My dear madam, let this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way. Bereaved Widow—They haven't all gone, have they?—Tit-Bits.

Just Avoiding a Cuss Word: Grayce—War! War! Gladys—What on earth are you hollering "war" about? Grayce—I just struck my thumb with the hammer. Gladys—Well, what's war got to do with it? Grayce—Don't you know what war is?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She Meant Well: "Now, Tommy," said Mrs. Bull, "I want you to be good while I'm out." "I'll be good for a nickel," replied Tommy. "Tommy," said she, "I want you to remember that you cannot be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dentist (who has pulled the wrong tooth)—I see how I made the mistake. I counted the molars from the back instead of the front. You don't seem to have cut your wisdom teeth yet, young man. Groaning Patient—That's evident from the choice I made of a dentist!—Chicago Tribune.

Directions for Use.—The inventor of a new feeding bottle for infants sent out the following among his directions for using: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."—Collier's Weekly.

Mark Twain's First Money. While traveling recently Mark Twain was asked by a friend and fellow passenger if he remembered the first money he had ever earned.

"Yes," answered Mr. Clemens, puffing meditatively on his cigar. "I have a distinct recollection of it. When I was a youngster I attended school at a place where the use of the birch rod was not an unusual event. It was against the rules to mark the desks in any manner, the penalty being a fine of \$5 or public chastisement.

"Happening to violate the rule on one occasion I was offered the alternative. I told my father, and as he seemed to think it would be too bad for me to be publicly punished, he gave me the \$5. At that period of my existence \$5 was a large sum, while a whipping was of little consequence, and so"—here Mr. Clemens reflectively knocked the ashes from his cigar—"well," he finally added, "that was how I earned my first \$5."—Baltimore Herald.

SOME OLDEN SONG.

Come, sing to me some olden song,
Some tune that will recall
The golden days of childhood
My mother's face, and all.

Some sweet, old-fashioned, simple air,
The crooning, soft refrain,
That mother used, in years gone by,
To soothe the aching brain.

Some olden, golden, loveliest song,
Forever fresh and young;
Some melody long handed down,
By mother lips long sung.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE DESERTER

THE corporal in charge, who had been drinking steadily, hiccupped his anecdotes. "Yellow imps! That's what they are, with teeth as long as your finger. First they shoot and then they eat you. Ugh!"

Stepanovitch shivered. He was reviving from the stupor in which the events of the past few hours had plunged him. He had never expected to be called upon—he, a man just married. It was unfair—horrible. Why should he be sent out to this far and perilous country, called Manchuria, to be eaten by these yellow goblins? If what the corporal said was true, he would never come back alive. None of them all would come back alive. Why had he been such a fool, when the yellow card was given him, to go to the depot and be enrolled? Why had he not done as the others—crept out in the night and met the German agent who helped men to cross the frontier and go in a ship to a country where there was much gold? Was it too late?

The train rolled on through the frosty flats. It was a bitter cold night, but the carriage was stifling. The other recruits were asleep, or stupid with fright. They lay back against the wooden walls of the carriage with closed eyes, heedless of the jolting. The corporal, who had taken yet another drink from his bottle, seemed to be sleeping, too. He was a fierce-looking man in his sleep, fiercer even than when he was awake; but it was a thing to be thankful for that there was a breathing space from those monstrous stories of his. They hurt a man's inside, those stories.

To get rid of the feel of them, Stepanovitch tried to fix his thoughts on Katinka. She was a good girl and laborious, and it was a shame that she should be left—as good as widowed—so soon. How she had wept when the yellow card came! She had wept so much indeed that when the hour for his departing arrived her eyes had been quite dry. He hoped that she would not forget the instructions he had given her, in case he came back; especially with regard to any money she might save. It was not likely that she would save any. Very few did in their village, and Katinka was a hungry one always. That was perhaps why she was so plump. She was the plumpest girl for miles around, and it was for this reason that Stepanovitch had loved her. Well, it was not to be supposed that she could stay plump forever, especially with her man away. She would not have the food. That was natural enough—not to have much food when one's man is away—and Stepanovitch did not regret that he had kept secret from her the place under the floor in which his savings were stored. She might have been tempted to spend them if she had known where they lay; and then when he came back and needed them there would be nothing left.

But would he ever come back? It seemed the question would recur whatever one fixed one's mind on. The railway carriage was altogether asleep now. There was nothing but snoring through the whole of it—snoring that kept time with the monotonous vibration of the train. Stepanovitch, who was in the corner by the door, put his hand on the handle and turned it. He had not meant to open the door, but suddenly it was open. The train went very slowly; he could see that by looking through the veriest chink that caused no draught and disturbed no sleeper. A man could drop into the snow very easily and take no harm.

Two days later, in the evening, Stepanovitch stood outside the cottage in which he had left Katinka. It seemed a year since he had left her, but it was only two nights. He had walked all the time, and run, too, except in the daylight, when he had hidden himself in a straw stack. He had eaten nothing and slept not a wink. All the time, while he walked and while he hid, he had thought of this moment and of what a surprise it would be to Katinka. He would go very cautiously in, put his hand on her lips lest she should cry out, and, taking his money from the place under the floor, beckon her to fly with him. That very night they would cross the frontier with the help of the German agent; and in the morning he would sleep—sleep all the way to the land of gold! What a morning that would be!

It seemed, however, as he stood outside the cottage, that there was a noise within—quite a long and loud noise, as of some one singing. It could not be that Katinka was singing, with him away, as she thought, among the yellow imps in the Manchurian country. Nor, again, was it her voice. It was a man who was singing. What man had the right to be singing in his cottage?

Stepanovitch licked his lips, which were very red with the cold wind, and went to a crack he knew of in the

PRINCE GUSTAF, NOW REGENT OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.



Prince Gustaf, who has assumed the regency of Sweden and Norway, owing to the illness of his father, King Oscar, is the first born of the four sons of the latter monarch. June 16, 1858, is the date of his birth, and in 1881 he married Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. From January, 1899, to January, 1901, he also was in control of the government. When Gustaf formally ascends the throne, upon the death of his father, he will be the fifth sovereign of the house of Pontecorvo, being a great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, founder of the dynasty, who reigned from 1818 to 1844 under the title of Carl XIV. Johan. Prince Gustaf also bears the title of Duke of Wermland. He has three sons. The King of Sweden and Norway must be a member of the Lutheran church. He nominates to all the higher offices and possesses the right to preside, if he desires, in the supreme court of justice.

wall of the cottage. There was a light burning on the table—a bright, wasteful light, so bright and so wasteful that it showed everything in the room at a glance, the stone bottle of vodka on the table, the rubles he had hidden under the floor in the very handkerchief in which he had tied them up—only it was untied now, so that you could see the money quite clearly, the man—Stepanovitch knew him—standing with his back to the door singing, and Katinka looking at him with large eyes, her chin upon her hands, as she sat at the table, plump and well-looking. It did not occur to Stepanovitch to wonder how she had discovered the place under the floor; or what she had intended to do with the money. He was aware only that the man had his back to the door, and that he, Stepanovitch, had a bayonet in his belt. He had thrown his rifle away as soon as he had leaped from the train, but he had a bayonet still. He crept round to the door very cautiously.

Ten minutes later the deserter came out from his cottage. He had not slept for two nights or more, and he rolled as he walked toward the frontier. In the morning he would sleep—in the morning, when the German agent had put him on his way to the country where there was much gold. Sometimes, being very drowsy and forgetful, he would call to Katinka to hasten, before he recollected that Katinka was not with him, being already asleep.

The morning, when it came, was not so peaceful or so joyous as he expected. But it was better, he thought, than it would have been if the train had been taking him to the Manchurian country to be shot by the yellow imps instead of to the land of gold.—Black and White.

Literary Style.

Colonel Frank Beard, for many years a stenographer in the General Sessions Court, was discussing with some of his colleagues the difficulties of reporting speakers given to the use of long and involved sentences. Illustrations were given from speeches of William M. Everts, Bourke Cockran and Phillips Brooks.

"Why," said Colonel Beard, "none of them are in it with Judge James Fitzgerald, now of the Supreme Court. I reported a sentence of his on one occasion which, I believe, is the longest on record."

"Can you remember it?" asked one. "Why, certainly," said Colonel Beard. "It was in the Schoenholz fire-bug case, and the words, as I remember them, were: 'Forty-eight years at hard labor in State prison.'—New York Times.

Irritating Iteration.

"I don't see why you call him stupid. He says a clever thing quite often." "Exactly. He doesn't seem to realize that it should be said only once."—Philadelphia Press.

A Funeral in Turkey.

H. Rider Haggard in a new book of travel thus describes a funeral in Turkey: "The corpse, accompanied by a

motley crowd of mourners, relatives, sightseers and children, was laid uncoffined upon a rough bier that looked like a huge mortar board and hidden from sight beneath a shroud ornamented with red and green scarves. Upon arrival at the graveyard, an unkempt place, with stones innocent of the mason's hammer marking the head and foot of each grave and serving as stands for pumpkins to dry in the sun, the dead man was carried to a primitive bench or table made of two slabs set upright in the ground about seven feet apart and the third laid on them crossways. Here, while a woman sitting on a little mound at a distance set up a most wild and melancholy wail for the departed, a priest, stepping forward, began to offer up prayers, to which the audience made an occasional response. The brief service concluded, once more the body was lifted and borne round the cemetery to its grave, that seemed to be about three feet six inches in depth. Here it was robbed of its gay-colored scarves, of which a little child took charge, and after a good deal of animated discussion lowered into the hole in a sitting posture with the help of two linen bands that one of the company unwound from about his middle."

London's First Bridge.

The first London bridge is said to have been built in 978. A bridge of wood was constructed in 1044 and was partly buried in 1136. The last old bridge was commenced about 1176 and completed in 1209. There were gate-houses and the bridge was lined with stores. It was the custom to hang the heads of criminals on London bridge. The head of Sir William Wallace was hung there in 1305; Simon Frisel, 1306; Lord Bardolf, 1408; Bolingbroke, 1440; "Jack" Cade, 1451; Fisher, bishop of Rochester, 1535; Sir Thomas More, 1535. There were many others. All the houses were taken down in 1756 and the bridge burned in 1774. In 1824 a new bridge was begun 200 feet west of the old bridge. It was opened in August, 1831.

Entangled in a Live Wire.

If a person is entangled in a live electric wire and you want to extricate him therefrom do not take hold of the victim's hands, as is often done in a case of this kind. You will be shocked if you do. Be sure to grab the clothes alone, and then you are safe, and the current cannot reach you. Do not let anything come in contact with your bare hands but his coat and trousers. Of course if you have thick leather gloves on you can handle with impunity the individual in distress.

Interference with Confugal Rights. "I'm opposed to these here White Caps," said the strong-minded woman of Billville.

"You air?" "Yes, I air! I've been a whippu' of my husband for ten year—come Christmas—an' last night they called on him an' jest took the job right out o' my hands!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The so-called new thought is merely an old thought discovered by people.

FOOTGEAR OF THE JAPANESE.

They Make the Feet Hard and the Ankles Strong.

The Japanese shoes, or "geta," as they are called, are one of the singularly distinctive features of Japanese life which will strike the observer with wonderment as soon as he sees them looming along the roadway or hears them scraping the gravel with an irritable squeak that makes his very nerves shudder, says the London Chronicle. Nevertheless, awkward though the shoes appear, they are of a kind constituted to make feet as hard as sheet iron and ankles as strong as steel girders.

The shoes are divided into two varieties; the low shoe is called the "komageta" and is only used when the roads are in good condition. The high shoes, named "ashida," are worn when the weather is rainy and the roads are muddy. Both kinds have a thin thong attached to the surface to secure them to the feet, which are therefore not covered as if they were in shoes, but are left exposed to atmospheric conditions. The "komageta" resembles somewhat the Lancashire clog, and their construction merely entails the carving of a block of wood to the proper size. The "ashida," however, are of more complicated design. They have two thin pieces of wood about three inches high at right angles to the soles, and occasionally, in the case of priests or pilgrims, only one bar attached.

Some of the "geta" worn by little girls are painted in many colors, and others have a tiny bell hanging from a hollow place at the back, which, as it tinkles in a mystic way, heralds the approach of children. The superior makes are covered with mats, made of panama. The highest price amounts to about 10 yen, or \$5, while the cheapest is less than 10 sen, or a few cents; but the "geta" will not last longer than a month, and once out of repair can never be mended.

Learning to walk on a "geta" is an exceedingly difficult process. Indeed, it is far easier to acquire skating or still walking. The average child in Japan takes about two months before being able to move along on the national footgear, and the little ones repeatedly slip from the wooden blocks, falling to the ground, which seems to their miniature imaginations a considerable distance beneath them. Although foreigners usually take with readiness to the customs of Japan, they are absolutely unable to manipulate the perilous "geta."

A curious story is told of a San Francisco merchant who was invited to attend a fancy dress ball. He thought it would be quite the correct thing to attend in Japanese costume, and wrote to a friend in Yokohama to send a complete suit of the costume of a gentleman of high class. On receipt of the costume he was immensely surprised at its extensive variety. He mastered all the intricacies of the flowing robes, but when he unlearned the "geta" he was completely at a loss to understand its use. Having only just arrived in the country and not being over-observant, he had omitted to notice the foot arrangements of the people. After much earnest consideration he was suddenly seized with a brilliant idea. "Ah," he exclaimed in his desire to extol everything Japanese, "this wooden block has got a very lovely shape, it is very beautifully carved and artistic. Therefore, it must be a kind of decoration to be worn on the shoulders like epaulets." And so the merchant went to the ball with a "geta" on each shoulder instead of on each foot!

Some parents allow their children to play barefoot in the streets, but when going out with their elders or paying visits it is essential that every one, from the smallest to the tallest, must mount the wooden clog and propel themselves in this odd fashion. The dislike of the Japanese children for the activity of outdoor games is to be mainly attributed to the awkward incumbrances with which their little feet are loaded. For instance, one seldom sees Japanese children gamboling in open playgrounds—they have yet to learn the feverish pleasures of "hide and seek" or "spinders," while such a thing as top-spinning or football never obstructs the roadways.

Singular superstitions are associated with the "geta," which at times are decidedly useful. When a host desires that a too attentive caller should depart, he induces somebody to burn moxa, which has a peculiar odor, upon his shoes, which are outside the door. The guest will immediately take the hint and simultaneously his leave. When a thong of a "geta" is accidentally severed on the return from the visit to a sick person a firm belief exists that the patient must die. The Japanese, however, dearly love the "geta" and although civilization may teach them to win battles it will never induce them to wear leather boots.

Position in Sleep.

According to Dr. Fischer of Berlin, the most effective position of sleep for obtaining intellectual rest is to keep the head low and the feet slightly elevated. Failing this, the body should, at any rate, be horizontal, so as to irrigate the brain well. The habit of sleeping with head low and feet high is, according to the doctor, a remedy for brain troubles and some internal maladies. It can be adopted gradually.

A Matter of Compulsion.

"So you want to become my son-in-law?" inquired the father of the young wooer.

"Not by a blame sight," replied the youth, "but as I intend to marry your daughter, I suppose I'll have to be."—Kansas City Star.



LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.

The Pachyderm.

The elephant's a funny beast,
He is a pachyderm;
He's smaller than a mastodon,
But larger than a germ.
He has a tail-like tail behind,
His trunk's of such a kind
One scarce knows if he's coming
Or is going down the wind.

He picks his food up with his trunk
And stuffs it in his mouth;
His tail is the north end of him
When he is going south.
If he should get quite turned around
With anger or dismay,
It would not faze him, not at all—
He's headed either way.

He's such a funny animal!
You ought to hear him roar!
You never saw an animal
With such a tail behind.
Or such a trunk behind. I know
I'd hate to meet and quail
Before an elephant and learn
I'd quailed behind his tail.

An Afternoon's Amusements.

How slowly the hours passed! Only 3 o'clock, and it seemed days to Harry since morning!

Poor Harry had been ill; and now,

a good-sized piece out of a newspaper and then she took the balloon and tied the paper to the end of the string and let go. Harry thought, of course, it would go up to the ceiling; but no, down it came until the paper rested on the floor.

Then mother tore off some of the paper to make it lighter and let it go again. It was going up this time, surely; no, down it came and again rested on the floor. Some more paper was torn off, and this time it did not go to the floor, but sailed about the room as the little currents of air moved it.

Harry watched it. It hovered over the bed and then moved away again. It would be so quiet for several minutes and Harry would wonder if it would again come toward the bed; and soon back it would come.

Before Harry knew it, his mother brought him his supper and the lights were lit and the long afternoon had passed.

Voice Culture.

Baby heard Leila say that one of the girls in the choir had strained her



although he was much better, he had to lie in bed from morning till night. Mother had read to him and told him stories and he had looked at pictures; but now there seemed nothing left to do.

Two big tears slowly found their way out from under the eyelids which were shut tight to keep them back; for Harry was not a very little boy and would have scorned to cry had he been strong and well. Now he felt so weak and tired.

Just then mother came up to the bed and somehow her bright smile cheered Harry up wonderfully. She had both hands behind her and Harry wondered what she had for him. "You can never guess," she said. "It is round and lighter than air and is a bright red."

"It is—no, it can't be; but I can guess it, I know!" exclaimed Harry.

Just then, above mother's shoulder, Harry saw it—a bright red toy balloon.

"Why, what am I to do with it?" he asked.

His mother held the balloon by a string about a yard long, which was fastened to it. "You hold on to the string," she told Harry, "while I get some paper."

Harry watched her. She tore quite

voice. A few days afterward Leila went into the kitchen and there on the floor sat baby, holding the tea-strainer to her lips and singing through it.

"Oh, baby," she said, "put up the tea-strainer."

But baby answered, "No, I'm straining my voice."—Little Chronicle.

National Flower Emblems.

Fleur-de-lis—France.
Violet—Athens.
Shamrock—Ireland.
Sugar Maple—Canada.
Linden—Prussia.
Mignonette—Saxony.
Rose—England.
Sacred Lotus of Nile—Egypt.
Lily—Italy.
Corn Flower—Germany.
Leek—Wales.
Thistle—Scotland.

Cigarettes and Crime.

Two boys were caught stealing in a store not long ago. Each was a cigarette smoker. One of them quit this habit, however, and braced up. Now he is the leader of a Sunday school class, while the other, who kept on with the cigarettes, has gone lower ever since.

ANTLERS VS. HORNS

How Elks Shed and Renew Their Protection and Defense.

How many persons among the many thousands that annually visit our zoological parks realize as they pause to admire the noble bucks of the deer family—particularly the wapiti, or American elk—that their branching antlers are cast off annually and renewed and well hardened within the short period of seven months?

Before describing the manner in which elk shed their antlers, I should like to explain the difference between "antlers" and "horns." All the members of the deer family—the moose, caribou, elk (in Europe the animal which we call moose is known as elk), and smaller deer—possess antlers, while the appendages on the heads of goats, sheep, cattle and the like are known as horns, and, with one exception—the American antelope, or pronghorn—are retained by their owners throughout life.

Elk shed their antlers about the first of February, though much depends upon the locality and upon the age and health of the animal. If often happens that one antler is carried several days after the other has been dropped. The new antlers push off the old ones, and when they appear they resemble scars on the animal's forehead, but soon take the form of two black velvet buttons about the size of silver dollars. As they continue to grow

they gain in length only, and by the first of July they have attained their full size. If you could examine them now, you would find them soft, rather flexible, nourished by blood, and imbedded in a thick, though skin covered with velvet fur. The antlers are now "in the velvet," as the hunters term it, a most critical period for the owner, who seems to realize it, for he is careful to avoid contact with anything liable to injure them. Should an accident happen and the skin get broken or the antler disfigured, it might result in the elk's bleeding to death, or in his carrying a deformed antler until the following February. Through a process of nature the blood vessels that have fed the antlers are shut off about the middle of July, and then they begin to harden. A few weeks later the elk may be seen rubbing them against trees or thrashing them about in the brush while endeavoring to rid them of the velvet, and in a few days it hangs in shreds and soon disappears entirely. The elk is now lord of the forest, and is ready to combat with his rivals or enemies.—St. Nicholas.

Gained a Temporary Rest.

Rev. Mr. Goodman—Really, it's just as easy to tell the truth as a lie.

Gayman—But it isn't so restful. If I had told my wife the truth last night when she asked me what kept me out so late I wouldn't have got a wink of sleep.—Philadelphia Press.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance \$1.50
Six Months 75
Three Months 40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office—Postoffice Building, Co. Grand and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1906.

It is to be hoped that the Hose Company will at its approaching annual election select the best available man in the community for chief. If possible a man of experience should be chosen. A good chief will make a good fire company.

The question of a larger schoolhouse at the present site or a new building on a site nearer the present center of population should be taken up and settled at once. In this connection it is well known that the law under which the school fund is apportioned has been changed. The school fund is now apportioned as follows: \$250 for each teacher and the remainder upon the average daily attendance of pupils for the school year. It is claimed that the attendance in the primary grades during the rainy season invariably falls off in this School District, and this falling off in the attendance of the small pupils is attributed to the fact that the distance to be traveled to reach the present schoolhouse is great for the little ones. This is a matter to be considered, as the school revenues depend partly upon the attendance of pupils.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The March water rate must be paid on or before the last day of March. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of April and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

ELECTION NOTICE FOR FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Monday, April 3, 1906, for the purpose of electing three Fire Commissioners for the Fire District of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the ensuing year, commencing April 10, 1906.

The following named citizens have been appointed judges of said election, viz: W. S. Taylor, V. Bianchi and M. Cohen. For Clerks: D. O. Daggett and J. L. Wood.

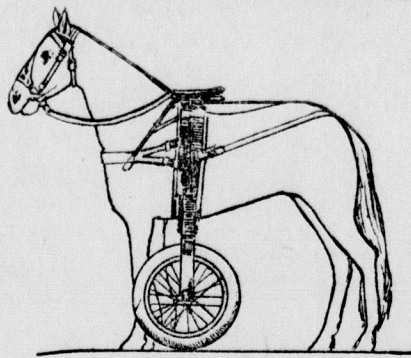
The polling place for said election will be at the Court Room in South San Francisco, Cal. Polls open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

A. HYNDING,
C. L. HAWES,
M. J. KAUFFMANN,
Fire Commissioners of South San Francisco Fire District.



Something New in Sulkies.

The training and breeding of race horses has increased to a very large extent in this country in recent years, which has resulted in the production of some very fast race horses and also the breaking of world's records. The



DRIVER ON THE HORSE'S BACK.

sulky has been used to a large extent in these races. As at present constructed, it is exceedingly frail and weighs so little that the horse finds no difficulty in pulling it after him.

A new idea in sulkies is shown in the picture. The harness, with the rider's saddle, is put over the horse's back, directly in back of the front legs. The wheels are also placed just outside the forelegs, an arched frame connecting the driver's seat rigidly with the wheels. Necessary harness is provided to secure the vehicle to a fixed position to the body of the horse, cushioning devices being placed in position to lessen any jar that might be caused by the motion of the horse. This improved sulky would be of no appreciable weight to the horse, and when tried at some future race, as it surely will be, more racing records should be broken.

George W. St. Clair, Lexington, Ky., is the patentee.

Box for Holding Seeds.

The introduction of up-to-date agricultural machinery has done away with planting seeds by hand, except by the small farmer, who cannot af-



SEEDS CAN BE CARRIED.

ford and has no use for such devices. He still has to plant his seeds by hand, usually using a box or bag for holding the seeds. A New Jersey man has invented a new arrangement for this purpose. This seed box comprises

MEMORIAL TO ETHAN ALLEN.



The picture represents the memorial tower which the Vermont Sons of the American Revolution will erect to the famous Green Mountain State patriot, Ethan Allen. It will be in the form of a square modified Gothic structure with an overhanging crenelated battlement. The material employed in the construction will be Vermont marble, and it will be located at Burlington, where Allen died in 1789, having been a resident of the town for two years. Although a blusterer and given to strong expressions, the old hero of Ticonderoga was as full of action as he was of explosives, and he displayed great ability both in war and in politics.

He Loved the Theater.

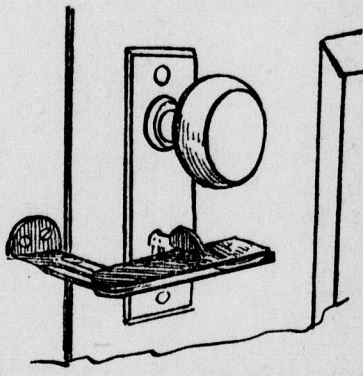
Few men of any rank or time have ever derived so much unaffected pleasure from the theater as George III. In fact, in the word of a contemporary, it was "as good as a play to hear the royal laughter and note the genuine enjoyment of his majesty." "He is said," Thackeray wrote, "not to have cared for Shakespeare or tragedy much. Farces and pantomimes were his joy, and especially when the clowns swab-

a receptacle with an open top, and is made of some rigid material. The handle is arranged in the center on the upper edge of the seed box. A strap is suspended over the shoulder, which fastens to a loop secured to the inner upper edge of the box midway of its length. The shape of the box is made to conform to the curve of the body at the hips, so that it can be readily carried. Enough seeds can be carried in this receptacle to cover a couple of acres of ground, the seeds being at all times within easy reach.

The patentee is Richard Bassett, Dover, N. J.

Guard for Keys.

Some people are particularly careful in locking up the house at night, while others are just as careless. Experienced thieves and burglars know all the tricks of the trade, and if they cannot get in a house one way they can get in another, and unless the house is extraordinarily well protected they will find some way of breaking in. Sometimes they will saw the lock completely out of the door, but the easiest and most common way is the use of the skeleton key. Of course,



PREVENTS TURNING OF KEY.

this is only for use on doors having no other fastening but the door lock. Even if the door is locked by a key on the inside—which some people think ample protection—the key can be pushed through and the door opened by means of the skeleton key. In the illustration will be found a key guard to be fitted to a door which will effectually prevent entrance by a skeleton key. A bracket having a longitudinal slot is attached to the frame of the door in alignment with the keyhole. Pivotaly connected to the bracket is a guard formed of a strip of metal bent at the center, with a slot into which the key in the door fits. Connected with this guard is a spring-actuated lever having a finger which projects through the slots of the guard. When the door has been locked by the key the guard is turned and the head of the key inserted in the slot. The spring is then released, the finger on the lever projecting through the guard and the head of the key. The key cannot be turned nor moved until released by some one on the inside. This attachment, though small, also has the advantage that it can be easily and quickly slipped into place.

The patentee is Allen Morrell, of Cripple Creek, Colo.

lowed a carrot or a string of sausages he would laugh so outrageously that the lovely princess by his side would have to say, "My gracious monarch, do compose yourself!" And he continued to laugh and at the very smallest farces as long as his poor wits were left him."

So frequent were George's visits to the theater that "his face was the most familiar in London to playgoers, who took no more notice of his presence than if he had been a simple citizen, except when his boisterous laughter drew attention to him and started others laughing out of irresistible infection." As familiar a spectacle as that of his majesty purple and rolling with laughter was to see him sleeping as peacefully as a child between the acts.

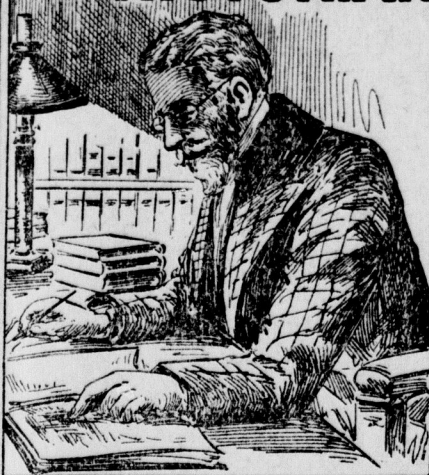
So partial was he to actors that he permitted and even smiled at liberties which he would have resented in any one else. On one occasion, when Parsons was playing in "The Siege of Calais," the actor walked toward the box in which George was sitting and addressed him in the words of his part: "And the king were here and did not admire my scaffold I would say: 'Hang him! He has no taste,'" a piece of impudence which threw his majesty into a fit of laughter.—London Tit-Bits.

The Locomotive as a Coal Eater.
The total coal production of the United States is now at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per day, and the consumption of coal by railroads is equal to 40 per cent of this, or 400,000 tons per day. The fuel bill of a railroad contributes about 10 per cent of the total expense of operation and 90 to 40 per cent of the total cost of running the locomotives. A locomotive will consume on an average of \$5,000 worth of coal per annum, and for a road having an equipment of 1,000 locomotives the coal bill is approximately \$5,000,000.—Railway Age.

For the Serious Moment.
"I hear he refused to take chloroform when he was operated on."
"Yes; he said he'd rather take it when he paid his bill."

Men who are subject to hay fever should steer clear of grass widows.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

A life preserver made of copper was invented by an Englishman, who gave an exhibition of its use in the River Thames.

An East India ship with 400 passengers and valuable cargo was lost in the Indian ocean.

A bill for extending the right of self-government to the district of Louisiana was read in the Senate.

A bill was passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature providing for the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg.

Two British war vessels with a convoy of merchantmen were captured by French frigates. Most of the convoy escaped.

The sheriffs of Middlesex, England, were committed to Newgate for illegal and corrupt conduct in elections.

Napoleon denounced Emperor Desalines as a rebel and claimed St. Domingo as his own.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The Austrian and Morocco States agreed on a settlement of their disputes.

The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, France, advocated free trade in all silk goods.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected sovereign prince of Greece by the plenipotentiaries of England, France and Russia.

Sir Walter Scott was seriously ill at his home in Edinburgh.

Deputations from all parts of Great Britain met in London to consider trade with China, whose ports had just been opened to the world.

French missionaries—the first to go to South Africa—arrived at the cape of Good Hope.

An American ship arrived at Havre, France, with 1,400 bales of cotton, from Charleston, S. C.

Fifty Years Ago.

Dreadful election riots began in Kansas.

Gold was discovered along the Kern river in southern California.

New York and the New England States were experiencing the coldest weather ever known in that locality.

Earthquake shocks were felt in Clarksville and other parts of Virginia.

All railroads leading out of Chicago were blocked by snow. Trains carrying from 100 to 300 passengers were held from one to four days in snow drifts.

Booth and Rycraft, convicted in the federal court of Wisconsin for violation of the fugitive slave law, were discharged by the Supreme Court of the State.

A prize fight which was to have taken place on Riker's Island was broken up by the New York police.

Forty Years Ago.

The Illinois House of Representatives concurred in the Senate bill repealing the black laws.

The Cook county (Ill.) board of supervisors voted a bounty of \$400 for volunteers.

President Lincoln returned to Washington. The State Department announced that the peace negotiations at Fortress Monroe had come to nothing.

The alien bill (anti-Confederate) was passed by the Canadian parliament.

Thirty Years Ago.

Matt Carpenter of Wisconsin was beaten in his contest for the United States senatorship by the election of Angus Cameron.

The House of Representatives passed the civil rights bill.

The projected Hennepin canal engaged the entire attention of the House of Representatives.

A special engineering committee appointed by the President recommended jetties instead of the Fort St. Philips canal for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Twenty Years Ago.

The trophies of Gen. Grant, purchased by Vanderbilt and given to the widow, were given by her to the government.

Three men were killed by a mob at Audubon, Iowa. They had murdered an old man.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish agitator, was shot and wounded on the street in New York by Yseulte Dudley, a woman.

Expectant and anxious Democrats visited President-elect Cleveland in New York and found him a sphinx regarding his plans.

The worst storm in years swept over Chicago, tying up traffic and causing much suffering.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Different Brands of Lying.
"As one makes his bed," said the self-made man, "so he must lie on it."
"True," rejoined the natural born aristocrat, "but the trouble with you upstarts is you lie about it oftener than you lie on it."

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Ladies and Children Free.

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REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN, PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut, AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Advertise.
Trade at home.
Avoid a quarrel.
Pay the printer.
More new buildings.
Plant your garden now.
Subscribe for your home paper.
Frank O. Clawson is convalescent.
D. Cencio has been sick the past week.

Mrs. Hyland is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Pay your debts. Credit is better than capital.

G. Lippi has rented one of the Hansbrough flats.

Robt. Wisnom of San Mateo paid our town a visit Monday.

John Vaccari received the lumber for his house on Wednesday.

Mrs. John Nolan of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday.

District Attorney Bullock was in town Tuesday on official business.

Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury and wife of Dixon, Cal., spent Thursday with friends here.

Our local brass band will give a ball at Halfmoon Bay on Saturday evening, April 22d.

John Montevardo of South San Francisco was down this week on business.—Coast Advocate.

Dr. Plymire has plans for a residence and office building on his lot, corner of Grand and Spruce avenues.

Mr. J. N. Waters has leased the residence and private boarding-house of Mrs. Dann and will take possession next week.

The Board of Supervisors granted L. Simi a saloon liquor license on Monday by a unanimous vote after a hearing in the case.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Western Meat Company was held on March 20th. The old officers and directors were re-elected.

Robert Britton has been appointed guardian of the estate and persons of Mary Matti, Joseph Matti and other minor children of the late John Matti.

The total rainfall at this place for the season as shown by the record kept at the Southern Pacific Company's station is 22.04, as against 17.31 for 1904.

A delegation of the Journeymen Butchers' Lodge of San Francisco paid a fraternal visit to the subordinate lodge at this place Tuesday evening.

Born, in this thriving town, Saturday, March 18th, to the wife of Valentine Dervin, a son and a daughter. No chance for race suicide in this part of the world.

A PHYSICIAN WRITES.

"I am desirous of knowing if the profession can obtain Herbine in bulk for prescribing purposes? It has been of great use to me in treating cases of dyspepsia brought on by excesses or overwork. I have never known it to fail in restoring the organs affected, to their healthful activity." 50c bottle at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

Mr. R. B. Keeler has let a contract to Mr. Zell Rollins for the construction of his six-room residence on Baden avenue. Work will begin on Monday next.

The time for holding the election of School Trustees has been changed to the first Monday in April. This year the school election will take place on Monday, April 3d.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

The thoroughbred 3-year-old colt belonging to Constable R. J. Carroll was struck by a train of the S. P. Co. near Tanforan Park on Sunday last and so badly crippled that the animal had to be shot.

Mrs. Jubilina Dann and her daughter, Miss Nellie Dann, will leave about the 5th of April for a visit to Mrs. Dann's old home in Sweden.

Mrs. and Miss Dann expect to be gone about three months.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company was held in the company's office in San Francisco, March 20th. All the old officers and directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

SO SWEET AND PLEASING IN TASTE.

Mrs. C. Peterson, 625 Lake St., Topeka, Kan., speaking of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, says: "It never failed to give entire satisfaction, and of all cough remedies, it is my favorite, and I must confess to my many friends that it will do, and has done, what is claimed for it—to speedily cure a cough or cold; and it is so sweet and so pleasing in taste." 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottle at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

The athletic entertainment given by the South City Athletic Club at the club rooms last Saturday night was well attended. South City was well represented, also Colma and Millbrae. The boxing exhibitions were first-class and the contests close and exciting.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Attorney Henry Ward Brown of Colma was in town the fore part of the week. Mr. Brown has just disposed of his Palo Alto property at a handsome figure. Some years ago he purchased nineteen acres to the east of the town of Palo Alto for a nominal sum, and last week sold it for \$19,000.—Times-Gazette.

Mr. Lew Hill of Omaha, Nebraska, paid our town a visit last Tuesday. Mr. Hill is a large stockholder in the Land and Meat Companies. This is Mr. Hill's first visit to the town since 1892, when only one building had been erected. Mr. Hill expressed himself enthusiastically about the future of South San Francisco. "You have another South Omaha here, only I think your future is greater."

Mr. Nelson Morris, the millionaire packer of Chicago, who is heavily interested in South San Francisco, was a visitor in our town last Monday. In company with Land Agent Martin he visited and inspected the various industrial features of the town. Mr. Morris expressed himself as greatly pleased with the apparent evidences of prosperity which our town presents on every hand and predicts a very rapid development in the near future.

The old members of the South City Athletic Club held a meeting last Wednesday evening for the purpose of reorganizing. The following officers were temporarily elected: President, Geo. Wallace; Secretary, M. Guerra; Treasurer, J. O'Neil. On motion the charter was opened for two weeks for benefit of new members who desire to join the club and be placed on new charter, which will be ordered the first of the coming month. The boys will hold another meeting next Wednesday evening.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS AND COLDS.

Mrs. Joe McGrath, 327 E. 1st St., Hutchinson, Kan., writes: "I have given Ballard's Horehound Syrup to my children for coughs and colds for the past four years, and find it the best medicine I ever used." Unlike many cough syrups, it contains no opium, but will soothe and heal any disease of the throat or lungs quicker than any other remedy. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following bills introduced in the Legislature by R. H. Jury have been signed by the Governor and thus become laws:

No. 209—Relating to publication of notices by public officers.

No. 168—Relating to the disqualification of judicial officers in certain cases.

No. 751—Rearranging the salaries of public officers in San Mateo county.

No. 1034—Relating to blanks, stationery and supplies used by the commissions, prisons and asylums of California.—Leader, San Mateo.

CURES SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. A. E. Simpson, 509 Craig St., Knoxville, Tenn., writes, June 10, 1899: "I have been trying the baths of Hot Springs, Ark., for sciatic rheumatism, but I get more relief from Ballard's Snow Liniment than any medicine or anything I have ever tried. Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1.00. Send me a large bottle by Southern Express." Sold by W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

BURNHAM-RENDELL.

One of the several prospective weddings that the birds have been twittering about in our community occurred last Tuesday night, the happy groom being Mr. A. A. Burnham, superintendent of the wool pulley, and the bride, Miss Ruby Rendell of San Francisco, both well and favorably known in our town, having been a frequent visitor here from her childhood.

For several weeks this popular couple have been busy with "nest building" and when ready to launch on the sea of matrimony their own fire-side was ready for them, the ceremony being performed at home.

The crisp newness of their surroundings was further embellished by elaborate decorations, the scheme of color being green and white; the archway between the parlors was massed with long waving branches of willow as a background, through which were woven striped green and white myrtle with its purple blossoms, which held in place numerous waxen calla lilies. The mantle was draped in a similar manner and literally banked with lilies, as was also the top of the piano.

The piece de resistance of the first parlor was the rug upon which the couple stood during the ceremony, its purpose being indicated by the decorations of myrtle surrounding it; pyramids of lilies were on either side, which served as a framework to the interesting couple. Not less than one hundred and fifty lilies were in this room alone and some of them measured nine inches across.

The guests being assembled, the wedding march from Wagner was played by Miss Otillia Liedelt, who has been musical instructor for both the bride and the groom.

The door was thrown open and the couple passed through the parlors and took their position on the way prepared for them. The time-honored ring service was used in the ceremony and then came the congratulations of relatives and the guests, their good wishes and God speed being earnest and sincere to the handsome couple. The bride being tall and slender, was becomingly dressed in a crepe de chene silk, the corsage heavily trimmed with renaissance lace, bouquet of Bride's roses. The groom in conventional black, with a bride's rose boutonniere.

As soon as congratulations were over they were led to the dining-room, which had been decorated with the same abundance and color. A dainty yet substantial repast was served. The Bride's cake which had been sent by relatives of the groom, was cut by the bride and distributed to the unmarried ladies and gentlemen to place under their pillows to dream over.

The gifts were numerous and beautiful and all useful. The guests were: Mrs. M. C. Rendell, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tice, Mrs. Laura M. Dill, Mr. G. Marshall Dill, Mr. and Mrs. Van Valen, Mrs. E. J. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Patchell, Mrs. Rose Earle Snyder, Rev. Samuel Quickmire, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCuen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gray, Mrs. Flora A. Werner, Mrs. Jennie P. Frost, Mrs. Emma J. DuBois, Mrs. L. B. Ewers, the Misses Justine DuBois, Martha Tweedy, Lulu Tweedy, Daisy Tweedy, Helene V. Cornwell, Lollie Boswell, Jennie Black, Aileen

Dill, Grace Tice, Addie Biggart, Elsie Cramer, Rose Cramer, Otillia Liedelt, and Messrs. Percy A. Biggart and D. Harry Tweedy.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Last Monday the Supervisors passed a resolution granting the prayer of the petition presented by a number of residents asking that the entire district of Burlingame be taken into the San Mateo School District, and from this time the territory referred to will be a part of our school area.

The great increase in the number of school children in and about Burlingame made this step necessary, and a new school building, which was considered imperative, will now be built.

Some of the School Trustees are on record as favoring the construction of a large building. They agree that in view of the rapid growth of that section extensive school facilities will be necessary to meet the demands of the future, and shortly steps will be taken to provide a suitable building. A bond issue will probably be the means employed to raise the money.

At the meeting of the Supervisors there was no opposition to the change in the boundaries of the district.

On the final voting, however, Supervisors Eikerenkotter and Debenedetti voted no, while Messrs. Coleman, McCracken and MacBain voted aye.

COURTHOUSE MATTERS.

The Board received the specifications prepared by the new courthouse architect for the changes authorized at the last meeting. The changes provide for various alterations in the interior arrangement of the building to meet the suggestions of the officers, the installing of additional toilets and the covering of the structure with a slate roof. The total cost of the extra work will be about \$4000.

LIQUOR LICENSE FIGHT.

Judge Cunningham of South San Francisco opposed the granting of a liquor license to L. Simi of that town. He said the applicant was not a proper party to conduct a liquor business, and had not run an orderly house. He had been arrested for battery, was one of a crowd who engaged in a brawl some months ago which ended in several shots being fired by one of the belligerents at another.

District Attorney Bullock testified to the facts as shown by the testimony at the trial of the gun welder, as also did Judge Buck.

Simi, who was represented by Attorney Kincaid, testified in his own behalf, and entered a general denial to the charges that he ran a disorderly place.

Supervisor Debenedetti said he had known Simi for a number of years, and found him to be a good man. He said he believed the opposition was the result of a conspiracy.

Simi received his license, all voting aye.

A large number of saloon permits were held up because some of the bondsmen were persons also engaged in the saloon business. The Grand Jury recently barred these sureties and also forbade any county officer going on a saloon bond. The various applicants were given time to secure new bondsmen.

BIG POWER PLANT.

The San Mateo Power Company was granted permission to build a railroad across the bay shore road near the county line and to maintain the same for a period of eighteen months. The purpose of the road is to transport materials and supplies to the site of the huge power station which the company is to erect and which will entail an expenditure of about a million dollars. Work will begin at once.—San Mateo Leader.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Offered freely. Market declining and prices now lower.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs in adequate supply. Prices steady.
HOGS—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong.
PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$1 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 7½¢; 2nd quality, 7¢; 3rd quality, 6½¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5½¢; 2nd quality, 5¢; 3rd quality, 4½¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs, 5½¢; over 275 to 350 lbs, 5¼¢; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 5½¢.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 4¢; No. 1 Ewes, 3½¢; 2nd quality, 3¢; 3rd quality, 2½¢.

VEAL—Large, 6¢; medium, 7½¢; small, good, 7½¢.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 7½¢; light, 7¢; Heavy Ewes, 5½¢; Light Ewes, 6¢; 2nd quality, 5¢; 3rd quality, 4½¢.

VEAL—Large, 6¢; medium, 7½¢; small, good, 7½¢.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 7½¢; light, 7¢; Heavy Ewes, 5½¢; Light Ewes, 6¢; 2nd quality, 5¢; 3rd quality, 4½¢.

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SAN MATEO BANK

San Mateo, Cal.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$200,000.00
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....100,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL.....50,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....2,500.00

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OLD Favorites

The Fool's Prayer.

The royal feast was done; the King
Sought out some new sport to banish
care.

And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
Kneel now, and make for us a prayer!"

The jester doffed his cap and bells,
And stood the mocking court before;
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's slitten stool;
His pleading voice arose: "O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart
From red with wrong to white as wool;
The rod must heal the sin; but Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

"Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
Go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
Among the heartstrings of a friend.

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?
The word we had not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had rung?"

"Our faults no tenderness should ask,
The chastening stripes must cleanse
them all;
But for our blunders—oh, in shame
Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes;
Men crown the knave, and scourge the fool
That did his will; but Thou, O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

The room was hushed; in silence rose
The King, and sought his garden cool,
And walked apart, and murmured low,
"Be merciful to me, a fool!"

—Edward Rowland Sill.

The Old, Old Song.

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down;
Creep home, and take your place there,
The spent and named among;
God grant you find one face there,
You loved when all was young.
—Charles Kingsley.

PALMIST KNEW HER BUSINESS.

Would-Be Authoress' Fate Was Open
Book to Her.

The girl in black hesitated. The
sign was a very inviting one and then
she wanted to know—oh, several
things.

For she was a girl who wrote—and
wrote—and wrote. Mostly she got lit-
tle printed slips, "The editors regret,"
etc. This time she was almost sure
and here was the sign, "Mine. Blank,
scientific palmist. Futures foretold."

Besides, there was Harry and he—
well, he had sworn that proposal No.
5 was to be the limit. In her own
mind she had quite decided that if this
last—this bright pet story—failed, she
would give up all hope of the literary
career that she had planned for her-
self, though, to tell the truth, it was
a case of "I like candy, but candy
doesn't like me." Fame absolutely re-
fused to respond to her wooing—and
then there was Harry.

He was so very nice and somehow
he always sold his stuff. Then, too,
proposal No. 5 was due to-night and be-
her story enthusiastically received or
cruelly returned she could not know
until to-morrow.

"I'll do it," she said. "I'll go in and
listen to the woman and abide by what
she says." So she rang the bell and
waited. The door was opened by a
sweet-faced woman. "Your palm read?
Certainly; step right in."

"Ah! you have a very fortunate hand
indeed. You will marry very shortly.
Excuse the question, but have you
your wedding day set?"

"Oh, no, indeed," said the girl; "I
may never marry at all."

"It's very funny," murmured the
palmist, who by some strange fortune
appeared to really know her business;
"I could have sworn that they were to
be married this very day. When the
line of—"

"Dear me," remonstrated the girl,
"can't you see something else in my
hand? Do you see anything about, eh
—about writing, you know?"

"Oh, yes," said Madame Blank, look-
ing at the hand contemplatively. "Yes,
I should say that you wrote a very fair
hand indeed."

"Gracious, I don't mean that! I
mean writing stories!"

"The man you marry will write for
a living, if that's what you mean. You
will be very happy and your husband
famous. Now, look at the—"

"Excuse me," haughtily said the girl,
as she swept her hand away. "I've an
appointment that I entirely forgot.
How much? Fifty cents? Thank you;
good day."

"Horrid old thing!" she murmured
when she reached the street; then in
surprise she exclaimed, "Why, Harry,

where did you come from? You look
particularly happy."

"I am," he returned. "I have been
offered the editorship of one of the best
magazines in New York. Congratulate
me, won't you, dear? And say, No. 5
is not due until to-night, but I must
catch the 9 o'clock express. Say yes
and come with me, won't you, little
girl? Ah, do, dear?"

"But, Harry, the answer to my story
hasn't come, and, besides, who could
get ready to go by that train?"

She was weakening, says the New
York Times. You see, he really was
going, and—oh, well, what was the use
of denying it—she did love him and
New York was a lovely place.

"Yes, I'll do it, Harry. Only give
me time to do my hair and put my
hat on straight."

"And the story—"

"Never mind; they'll probably reject
it."

And they did.

MIRACLE PROVES EASY.

One Cure at a Shrine at Least Has Prac-
tical Illustration.

Stories of the miraculous perform-
ances in which Father Ignatius, at
Llanthony, Wales, has raised the dead
to life recall the sensation of a few
years ago at Nock, in Ireland, where
in a certain church a shrine was sup-
posed to have restored the halt, the
lame, and even the blind.

At the time Dr. Oscar A. King, of
the faculty of the College of Physi-
cians and Surgeons was traveling in
Ireland, and he made it a point to look
into some of the stories of marvelous
cures.

"One of these cases was of a boy
about 17 years old, who had been cured
of a tumor in the trachea, or wind-
pipe," said the doctor, recalling the
experience. "According to the stories
current the boy had been affected since
birth and the tumor had been declared
inoperable. Yet he had gone to the
church and had been cured in an in-
stant."

"Well, I went down to the place and
found the young man, who repeated
the story in detail. Then I went to
the surgeons who had examined him
and who had given up his case as hope-
less. The report of the surgeons was
that since infancy the child had been
troubled by a tubercle in the windpipe,
the thing being about the size of a pea
and attached to the wall of the trachea
by a threadlike fiber. The parents of
the child were indifferent about the op-
eration at best, while in the one trial
of the physicians to remove the ob-
struction the boy had fought them all
off."

"The miracles of Nock had aroused
the interest of the parents, however,
and the boy had been sent down there
to the shrine. At that time the faith-
ful were going in hundreds to the
church, and it was being torn to pieces
by relic hunters, who desired souvenirs
of their visit. That afternoon the plas-
tering on the walls was suffering, and
at the moment of the boy's entering
the building was full of lime dust and
sand. As he stepped inside he strug-
gled on the dust, was seized with a
violent fit of coughing, and in the par-
oxysm the tubercle was coughed up
and out and away.

"Yet, seriously enough, the boy had
been cured at the shrine!"

A CONDUCTOR'S GOOD SIDE.

They Are Not All as Calloused as Popu-
larly Supposed.

Some street car conductors are not
so black as they are painted. A Tenth
avenue horse car was on its down-
town trip Thursday afternoon. At
Forty-third street it stopped to take
on a passenger. The passenger was
an old lady with gray hair. She
leaned upon a pair of crutches. The
conductor, who was a ruddy-faced
German, got off the car to help her
on, when she said in a squeaky voice:
"Help my Mary. She's blind."

On the curb stood another old lady
with her sightless eyes turned toward
the cripple. She bore a close resem-
blance to her companion. They were
probably sisters. They were poorly
dressed. The conductor hurried to the
curb, and with a gentle "Come, au-
tante," escorted the blind woman to
the car, placed her on the seat, then
went back to help the lame one
aboard. They looked to be very poor,
and, are, in fact, beggars who depend
upon the charity of the tenement
dwellers of the west side for a living.
The lame one wore a wedding ring.

At Twenty-third street a gorgeously
dressed woman with diamond rings on
her ungloved right hand did not move
very rapidly in getting off the car.
"Step off lively, there," said the con-
ductor gruffly.

At Horatio street a man in his shirt-
sleeves, who had evidently been drink-
ing, yelled that he wanted to be let off.
"All right, partner," said the Ger-
man conductor pleasantly, and he
guided the staggering man to the curb
and had difficulty in refusing the in-
vitation to "Come have one."

The man in the front corner, says
the New York Times, who had been a
close observer to all that happened,
said to the ministerial-looking passen-
ger next to him:

"That conductor's all right, eh?"

A Gloomy Pessimist.

Nocash (disconsolately)—The rich
are getting richer and the poor poorer.
Friend—What's wrong now?

Nocash—Miss Fatpurse has refused
me and is going to marry Mr. Coupon.
—New York Weekly.

When a man calls his wife "she"
and "her," it's a sign they don't get
along very well.

How a man who is hoarse likes to
use his voice!

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE NEW IRELAND.



Within the last decade in Ireland politics have
shown an inclination to be practical, religion has
become more tolerant, the question of education
is at last being seriously and anxiously grappled
with, and a new sense of the independence of all
sections, creeds, interests and parties in Ireland
is by way of being evolved.

It was the deep conviction that the Irish
character only needed the right appeal in order to
put forth a great recuperative vitality that some fifteen
years ago Sir Horace Plunkett launched his movement of
organized self-help entitled the Irish Agricultural Organi-
zation Society.

That society has grown until it now embraces over
8,000 branches and nearly half a million persons; its co-
operative creameries, dairies, poultry societies, agricul-
tural banks, and home industries societies have spread all
over the island; with the admirable assistance and stimu-
lus of the Gaelic League it has touched the secret chord
of Irish nationality, strengthened the backbone and in-
creased the prosperity of the Irish peasant; it is incul-
cating thrift, responsibility, and business-like habits; it
is founding libraries, reviving the rural arts and handi-
crafts, and bringing back to the countryside something of
old Irish joyousness.

All this is an effort to expand the sentiment of nation-
ality outside the domain of party controversies, a conscious
attempt of the Irish to develop a civilization of their own.
By focusing the energies of the people on the immediately
practicable it dissipates the enervating idea that reform
can come only from without. It places, literally as well as
figuratively, the recreation of Ireland in Irish hands.
Overriding sectional, religious, and political divisions, it
makes for unity in the solution of problems in which all
Irishmen will, in time, realize that they have a common
interest.

WHO HAS BETTER TIME—MAN OR WOMAN?



Women have a better time in life than men
do. Under no circumstances would I choose to
be a man. If I had a chance to come to earth
again in another incarnation, and were given the
choice, I should without hesitation elect to be
a woman. Women know how to get the finest
flavor from life. They know how simply because
they are born to it—not because they acquire the
knowledge through effort. To extract the real
essence from living one must be endowed with these qual-
ities: Imagination, intuition, sensibility and the capacity
to love. Women possess all these requisites to a greater
degree than men. For this reason women can lay hold
on the subtler enjoyments of life. And as the subtlest en-
joyments are the best and most lasting, it is the women
who have a monopoly of real happiness in life.

It is in her capacity to love that woman experiences
her greatest joys. Woman gets a vast deal more out of
love than man. Show me the man to whom love means
one-tenth what it does to a woman! When a man loves,
the external scenery of life does not change visibly to him.
Life does not become a thing bewitched and gilded. His
days and hours and moments are not permeated by love as
an influence. Love, to a man, means an exhilarating chase
for possession. A woman pleases him, captivates him and
he wants her for his own. In possession he finds a certain
pleasure—a certain pride and satisfaction—but as for hap-
piness, the sort of happiness a woman extracts from love—
why, he doesn't know the A B C of it! Once in a while,
perhaps, a sense of it grazes his consciousness—but he is
too busy to give it more than a curious thought or two.
His mind is too crowded with practical things to admit the
"intangible." But when a woman loves, she lives. She
does not live until she does love. Love to her is all-absorb-

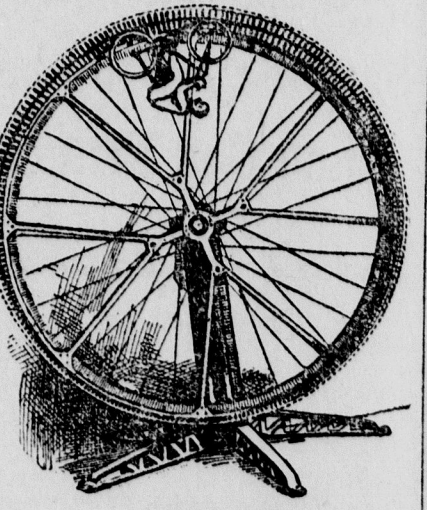
THE LATEST SENSATIONAL SPECTACLE IN PARIS.

The appetite of the Parisian public
for dangerous spectacles never seems
to pall. The latest "attraction" is the
gyroscopic at the Casino de Paris, in
which a bicyclist travels round the
inner side of a moving track or wheel.

The gyroscope is constructed sci-
entifically, and is, while moving round
its axle, executing a circular move-
ment round a strong pillar supporting
it; a weight at the back insures the
stability of the apparatus.

The diameter of the wheel is about
13 feet; it is built like a bicycle wheel,
and bears on one side a metallic fac-
ing joined to the axle by eight girders
of iron; on the facing is fixed a track
composed of small wooden bars, giv-
ing more "grip" to the tires.

The bicycle is somewhat similar to
ordinary machines; the handles are
vertical, the front fork straighter, and



THE GYROSCOPE.

the whole a few pounds heavier than
the ordinary bicycle.

Yale, world champion for this kind
of exercise, and well known for his
daring feats, is performing on the gy-
roscope. Entering it on his bicycle he
commences by riding rapidly, thus im-
pressing a reverse movement to the
gyroscope; when this has attained a
certain speed Yale blocks his wheels
by a powerful effort of the legs; the
gyroscope therefore pulls him back-
wards to a certain height. When
reaching the point where the force
ascensional is nil, the cyclist starts
again at a high pace, thus increasing
the speed of the apparatus and rais-
ing him on the other side to a certain
height.

This exercise, repeated several times,

By Gilbert Parker.

ing, all-transforming, all-embracing. Love to a woman
means the opportunity to express herself—to give the best
of herself to the object of her affections. It means, too,
the opportunity for sacrifice—and it is right here that
woman revels in the full expression of her love. Suffering
and sacrifice are to her but different names for happiness.
It is in mother love, perhaps, that woman reaches the
pinnacle of blessedness. And of such selfless bliss as this
man knows nothing.

What if men do have greater freedom than women?
That very freedom proves itself oftener a curse than a
blessing. What if women's lives are bound by convention-
ality? Up to the present writing, the wisdom of such re-
striction has not been disproved. No, I would not be a
man if I could. Despite her restrictions, her sacrifices and
her sufferings I think a woman gets the greatest happiness
out of life.

PNEUMONIA MAKES BIG STRIDES.

By Dr. William E. Quine, of Chicago.

Pneumonia is the most prevalent of all infec-
tious diseases. Since the year 1830 its destruc-
tiveness in Chicago has increased 350 per cent,
while that of consumption has diminished 40 per
cent.

Since the year 1900, of all the deaths occurring
in Chicago one-eighth have been the direct result
of pneumonia, this being one-third more than was
caused by consumption and 44 per cent more
than was caused by all other infectious diseases combined.

Liability to it increases steadily from the age of puberty
to death. The male sex contracts the malady twice as
often as the female, not because of greater inherent sus-
ceptibility, but because of habits of greater exposure.

The disease is twice as fatal among negroes as it is
among whites, and the most prolific of all auxiliary causes
is the use of alcoholic beverages. Habitual intemperance
not only increases the rate of prevalence of pneumonia,
but it increases the mortality of the disease as well.

This is shown by the fact that in the charitable hos-
pitals, such as our Cook County Hospital, about one pneu-
monia patient out of three or four dies, whereas in private
practice only one patient out of eight or ten dies. The
malady is most prevalent in the months of January, Feb-
ruary and March, and liability to it is enormously increased
by the prevalence of the grip.

Pneumonia is caused by a germ. The germ is dis-
charged in the expectoration of a pneumonia patient. If
the expectoration be allowed to fall upon the floor or upon
the carpet it soon dries and crumbles into dust, and this
dust containing the pneumonia germs may be wafted
through the atmosphere of the house, and thus spread the
infection. The pneumonia germs are widely distributed
and are often found entangled in the mucus of the nose and
throat of healthy persons.

Badly ventilated houses or apartments in which cases
of pneumonia have occurred are extremely liable to develop
other cases in endless succession unless the premises are
thoroughly fumigated and ventilated. In relation to the
prevention of pneumonia, the most imperative of all re-
quirements is that the expectoration of the patient be
promptly destroyed, and in this connection it is not to
be forgotten that after a patient has recovered from pneu-
monia the germs may persist in his expectoration for many
months.

One of the most destructive fallacies that governs ordi-
narily sensible people is that which leads them to exclude
night air from their bedrooms, on the assumption that night
air is peculiarly noxious; but since it is not possible to get
any other kind of air at night but night air, it would seem
that the supply then should be just as free as during any
other part of the twenty-four hours. Judicious habits of
dressing, and regularity as to eating and sleeping, and the
avoidance of alcoholic excesses, will confer the maximum
degree of protection against the disease.

HOME OF A POVERTY STRICKEN FAMILY IN IRELAND.



The cut depicts one of the miserable cave dwellings of the poor Irish
in the County Galway district of Connemara. This is a poor agricultural
district, and the inhabitants are destitute of most of the conveniences of life.
Their half underground hovels are squalid and unhealthy. Added to all this
is the famine which prevails in much of Ireland on account of the potato
crop failure the past season. In many parts of the island the people are
entirely destitute of means of subsistence, and the most harrowing and pitiful
letters come to America asking help. Last season was unusually hot and wet
in Ireland, and there was an almost total failure of crops of all kinds.

brings him each time nearer the top.
Yale is then able to loop the wheel
seven or eight times in succession.—
Montreal Star.

EAR A REMARKABLE ORGAN.

Specially Fitted by Nature for the
Needs of Man and Animals.

The organ of hearing is one of the
most marvelous pieces of mechanism
in the body. In animals the external
ear acts as a trumpet to collect the
sound waves. In man it is little more
than an ornament. But the internal
ear is alike in both. So wonderful is
its construction that we can distin-
guish sounds varying from 40 to 4,000
vibrations per second. This feat is
performed by a portion of the ear called
the organ of Corti. What a won-
derful organ that is may be under-
stood from the fact that it consists of
5,000 pieces of apparatus, each piece
being made up of two rods, one inner
hair cell and four outer hair cells—
that is, 35,000 separate parts. In some
mysterious manner the rods, with other
things, are tuned to different notes
and, when they vibrate, they cause the
hairs to transmit an impulse to the
nerve of hearing. To be musical,
therefore, is to have a good organ of
Corti.

Fishes have no ears, or, rather, the
canals are closed; but they hear

through the bones of the head. The
New Zealanders can almost hear the
grass grow.

Why is it that scratching a piece of
glass with metal causes such an un-
pleasant sound? Because it is what is
called the fundamental tone of the
ear, which is very high. What the
fundamental tone exactly is would
take too much space to explain. But
if you blow across the mouth of a
bottle, a hollow globe, etc., you get
its fundamental tone.

The ear is a deceptive organ, and it
is often a matter of guess work to tell
whence a sound comes. Indeed, if you
place the open hands in front of your
ears and curve them backward, sounds
produced in front will appear to come
from behind.—London Tit-Bits.

In a Quandary.

Johnny—I wish my folks would
agree upon one thing and not keep me
all the time in a worry. Tommy—
What have they been doing now?
Johnny—Mother won't let me stand on
my head, and dad is all the time fuss-
ing because I wear my shoes out so
fast.

Agreed on Both Points.

Hewitt—You're a liar.
Jewett—You're a liar.
Both—We seem to be in pretty bad
company.—New York Sun.

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and im-
pure, you are miserable all the
time. It is pure, rich blood
that invigorates, strengthens,
refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good
health to the home, the only
medicine tested and tried for
60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medi-
cine in the world for nervousness. My cure is
permanent, and I cannot thank you enough."
—MRS. DELIA MCWELL, Newark, N. J.

Solely a bottle.
All druggists.

for
Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each
night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Discretion a Failure.

"I was at the husking bee one day.
Great fun."
"Find a red ear?"
"Yes."

"Kiss the prettiest girl?"
"Nope. Didn't dare. All the pret-
ty girls were engaged to husky farm-
ers."

"What did you do?"
"Kissed the homeliest girl."
"Did that give satisfaction?"
"Not a bit of it. Each of the husky
farmers felt that I had personally
snubbed his best girl."—Cleveland
Plain Dealer.

Do Your Share.

A little thought will show you how
vastly your own happiness depends on
the way other people bear themselves
toward you. Turn the idea around and
remember that just so much are you
adding to the pleasure or the misery of
other people's joys. And this is the
half of the matter which you can con-
trol.—George S. Merriam.

Opposite.

"Mr. Griddles," said the girl with the
class pin, "did you ever enjoy hearing a
college song?"

"No, indeed," assured the young man
in the "cozy corner."
"Then if you never heard one we
girls will sing you one."

"I did not say I never heard one; I
said I never enjoyed one."

Happy Thought.

Dolly Dents—When one sends a par-
cel by express why do they always ask
the name and address of the sender?

Willie Wise—So they will know
where to return it in case it is lost or
stolen, I suppose.

Christmas Greeting.

Eva—Dear, you should be careful
not to offend that young man.
Ernie—Offend him? Why, I merely
said: "I wish you many returns."

Eva—Yes, but he is sensitive on re-
turns. He is a poet.

Dragging.

First Little Boy—My sister wears a
No. 2 shoe.
Second Little Boy—Poon! That's noth-
ing. Mine wears a No. 6.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles.
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINT-
MENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The good liver is generally aware of
his liver.

Every man with a new idea is a Co-
lumbus.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption
saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS.
ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y.,
Feb. 17, 1900.

Some women do more harm by gos-
siping than the pastor can offset by
preaching.

Twenty-four persons living in Coun-
ty Tipperary, Ireland, are centenar-
ians.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh
that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of
smell and completely derange the whole sys-
tem when entering it through the mucous sur-
faces. Such articles should never be used ex-
cept on prescriptions from reputable physicians,
as the damage they will do is ten fold to the
good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's
Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney &
Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is
taken internally, acting directly upon the
blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In
buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the
genuine. It is taken internally and made in
Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testi-
monials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting
from our impatience.

West Australia's main export is
wool.

African Stomach Bitters. Fine appet-
izer. Medicinal value unsurpassed.
Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

No one is a fool always; every one
sometimes.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-
ing Syrup the best remedy to use for their
children during the teething period.

The total income of all American
farmers last year was about \$3,500,-
000,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The United States has granted 3500
patents to women.

It is said that Texas alone markets
\$50,000,000 worth of cattle annually.

BOILS AND ERUPTIONS

Have been suffering from Impure Blood for many years, having Boils and other Eruptions. Having heard of S. S. S. I decided to try it, and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. I intend to continue to use it, as I believe it to be the best Blood Medicine on the market. Cleveland, Tenn. W. K. DETERS.

For over fifteen years I have suffered more or less from Impure Blood. About a year ago I had a boil appear on my leg below the knee, which was followed by three more on my neck. I saw S. S. S. advertised and decided to try it. After taking three bottles all Boils disappeared and I have not been troubled any since. GRO. G. FERTIG. 114 W. Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

Newark, Ohio, May 23, 1903. From childhood I had been bothered with bad blood, skin eruptions and boils. I had boils ranging from five to twenty in number each season. The burning accompanying the eruption was terrible. S. S. S. seemed to be just the medicine needed in my case. It drove out all impurities and bad blood, giving me permanent relief from the skin eruption and boils. This has been ten years ago, and I have never had a return of the disease. MRS. J. D. AHERTON.

Write for our book on blood and skin diseases. Medical advice or any special information about your case will cost you nothing. The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

"ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME. THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME."

Remember this when you buy Wet Weather Clothing and look for the name TOWER on the buttons. This sign and this name have stood for the BEST during sixty-seven years of increasing sales. If your dealer will not supply you write for free catalogue of black or yellow waterproof oiled coats, slickers, suits, hats, and horse goods for all kinds of wet work. A. J. TOWER CO., THE TOWER CANADIAN CO. BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TORONTO, CAN. LONDON, ENGL.

Salzer's National Oats

Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in Ohio 187, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

In fifty years suicide has increased in Great Britain by 200 per cent.

When St. Jacobs Oil Hurts, Sprains, Bruises

The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, tackles the muscles flex, the kinks untwist, the soreness dies out. Price 25c. and 50c.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from \$5.00 to \$7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market today. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

BETTER THAN OTHER MAKES AT ANY PRICE.

"For the last three years I have worn W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes and found them just as good, but better than any shoe that I ever had, regardless of price." Chas. L. Farrell, Asst. Cashier The Capital National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas \$2.50 and \$2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape, and wear longer than other makes.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colfax in his \$4.00 shoes. Corona Colfax is considered to be the finest patent leather produced.

FAST COLOR EYELETS WILL NOT WEAR BRASSY

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. No extra prepay delivery. If you desire further information, write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

DON'T! BLIND YOURSELF

To the fact that Alcoholism and Drug Addictions are diseases and can be cured by the

KEELEY TREATMENT

which has been a success for a quarter of a century and endorsed by the U. S. Government. Printed matter in plain envelopes sent free upon application.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
2170 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

S. F. N. U. No. 12, 1905

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

His Epitaph.

Not many years ago an old official of the English Foreign Office retired from the service, to the great regret of his friends and colleagues. Both he and they, however, had a sense of humor, and a card in the shape of a funeral tablet was placed upon the mantelpiece of his old room, bearing these words: "In memory of —, who departed his official life on the thirtieth of March, 1873. Scrupulous in the avoidance of every duty, he gracefully escaped the obligations of this transitory life. Regarding virtue as a thing beyond price, he was careful not to degrade it by practice. His mind was a storehouse of knowledge of which he had lost the key, and in finally paying the debt of nature he left to his sorrowing friends the consolation of meeting his other liabilities." The gentleman so eulogized not only smiled over this satirical concoction when he found it in its place of honor, but had it copied and placed over a mantelpiece in his own house.



A Misfit Remark.

Singleton—Isn't that a hand-me-down suit you are wearing?
Wedderly—Yes; but I don't care to have it thrown up to me.

According to Their Light.

It makes all the difference in the world where the language is used. According to President Harris of Amherst, for instance, a word that is looked upon as profanity in Boston may express the deepest sentiment out West, in proof of which he tells the following story:

"A rough miner died out West, and was laid away by his fellow laborers, with a common slab of stone to mark his resting place. On the stone was this inscription:

"Bill Jenkins: died June 13, 1901. He done his damndest. Angels could do no more."—New York Tribune.

Queer Sex.

"Women are certainly queer," remarked the old bachelor.

"What's the answer?" queried the inquisitive person.

"The majority of them," replied the o. b., "would rather become pitted wives than remain envied spinsters."

Rough on Himself.

Invalid—Doctor, I should not fear death, but I am so afraid of being buried alive.

Physician—You need have no fear of that, with me attending you.

In Jail for Sneezing.

As one of the good, kind ladies was walking along the tier after the church was over, saying kind words to the unfortunate sons of Adam, she stopped in front of cell 602 on the sixth floor.

She said, "My good, kind man, what in the world ever put you in here?"

He said, "Sneezing."

She said, "My goodness! How in the world could they put you in here for sneezing?"

He said, "I woke the gentleman up."

—Cook County Jail Journal.

A Confusing Advertisement.

A London editor has received from Berlin a printed notice of a new hair dye, described in English. "I deliver the hair dye from the fair to the deepest dark," the Berlin man says. Then, with a burst of candor, for which he cannot be sufficiently commended, he adds: "It produces a natural color and is thoroughly injurious."

Time He Found Out.

"There is only one reason," he said, "why I have never asked you to be my wife." "What is that?" she asked. "I have always been half afraid you might refuse." "Well," she whispered, after a long silence, "I should have thought you'd have curiosity enough to want to find out whether your suspicion was well founded or not!"

Cold-Storage Line.

"The hero was sitting in a street car wrapped up in a newspaper," repeated the author.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the publisher, "was it a Chicago street car?"

"I suppose so."

"Then you better say he was wrapped up in a fur overcoat and two horse blankets."

Continuous Performance.

Diggsby—Poor old Meeker! I feel sorry for him. After his first wife died he married her dressmaker.

Waggby—Thought he would get rid of paying dressmaker bills, I suppose.

Diggsby—Yes; but the plan didn't work. He not only has to pay them, but they are larger than ever.

A Little Too Willing.

He—And you will elope with me to-night?

She—I will.

He—What will your parents do?

She—They will wait until we come back, and then give us their blessing.

He—I'm a little afraid they won't.

She—Indeed they will. They have both promised.

Bluffed Out.

Miss Listener—Then you didn't join that philanthropic organization?

Mrs. Chatterbox—No; when I intimated to the ladies that I wanted to do something for charity, one of them suggested that I might begin by holding my tongue!—Detroit Free Press.

Answered.

Indignant American—Why is it, sir, that in Russia there is such prejudice against the Hebrews?

Cultivated Russian—Because the Hebrews are a quiet, inoffensive people, who attend strictly to their own affairs, and do excellent work for fair wages, just as the Chinese do in this country.

An Improvement.

Mrs. Newed—Oh, Jack! I bought a darling of a cook book to-day.

Newed (uneasily)—I thought all cook books were alike?

Mrs. Newed—So did I. But this perfect gem gives two hundred ways of entertaining cooks, and also a great, big list of subjects they're touchy about.—Brooklyn Life.

Ever Notice It?

"It's an easy matter to spot a man who considers himself a wise guy," remarked the home-grown philosopher.

"How so?" queried the very young man.

"He is always telling how foolish he was in his younger days," explained the philosophy dispenser.

Out of Sight.

"Yes, miss," related Col. Bluffen, "the battle of Gettysburg was a great struggle. Why, the smoke from the cannons caused the armies to be invisible."

"Yes," spoke up Miss Sharpe, "I heard the major say you were invisible."

How to Do It.

Friend—I notice that the members of your congregation are remarkably prompt in getting to church before the services begin.

Minister—Yes; I instructed the usher to give all late comers back seats.

There Are Others.

Naggsby—When I reached home at 2 o'clock this morning I found my wife sitting up waiting for me.

Waggby—What did you do?

Naggsby—Wished I hadn't gone home at all.

Alas! Poor Mary.

Mary had a little can.

Filled full of kerosene;

Mary lit the fire, and—

She hasn't since benzine.

PE-KU-NA CONQUERS CATARRH THE WORLD OVER.

The Population of the Earth is 1,400,000,000. One Million Die Annually of Catarrh.

PERUNA has been successfully introduced in CANADA, MEXICO, WEST INDIES, AFRICA, and the ORIENT.

ALL over the world Peruna is known and used for catarrhal diseases. The Peruna Girl has traveled 'round the Globe.

Her face is familiar everywhere that civilization reaches.

Universally Praised.

From Africa to Greenland, from Manchuria to Patagonia, the face of the Peruna girl is familiar and the praises of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are heard.

Successful in North and South.

Peruna crossed the Equator several years ago, to find in the Southern Hemisphere the same triumphant success that has marked its career in the Northern Hemisphere.

A Standard.

Peruna is a standard catarrh remedy the world over.

It cures catarrh by eradicating it from the system.

Permanent Cure.

It obviates the necessity of all local treatment and its relief is of permanent character.

Without a Peer.

No other remedy has so completely dominated the whole earth as Peruna. In Every Tongue.

In all languages its glowing testimonials are written.

In all climes the demands for Peruna increase.

An Extensive Laboratory.

To supply this remedy to the whole world takes to the utmost one of the best laboratories in the United States.

A Word from Australia.

Walter H. Woodward, Bombardier Royal Australian Artillery, Hobart, Tasmania, writes:

"I suffered for several years with a distressing condition of the head and throat, caused by continual colds.

"My head and nostrils were stopped up most of the time and there was a discharge, and my sense of smell was affected badly.

"After two weeks' use of Peruna I found this condition quite changed, and so I continued to use this remarkable medicine for over a month.

"I am very glad to say that at the end of that time I was cured and felt in fine health generally, and am pleased to give Peruna my honest endorsement."

From Hawaii.

Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, delegate in Congress from Hawaii, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I can cheerfully recommend your Peruna as a very effective remedy for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."

A Cuban Minister.

Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Gonzalo De Quesada.

From All Quarters of the Globe.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like those given above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast number of grateful letters Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving from all quarters of the globe in behalf of his famous catarrh remedy, Peruna.

SWEETENING SUGAR.

How Poor Qualities Are Brought Up to the Standard.

There are certain kinds of sugar which fall short of the required standard of sweetness, and these sugars have to be sweetened artificially.

There are some establishments in Europe where they do this kind of thing. You are taken into the sweetening department, and you see cones of sugar ready to be operated on. A cone is placed over an apparatus, apex downward. You notice many little holes in this apparatus close to the apex or point of the cone. Some thickish liquid is poured on the flat end of the cone, and then the machinery is set in motion.

The holes become the mouths of suction tubes, and the sweetening liquid is drawn through the cone, giving it the necessary quality.

Another interesting fact in connection with this article is that some of the pieces of "lump sugar" are really made up of dust or fragments pressed together.

If you will examine certain pieces you will observe that the crystal formation of good sugar is not to be seen, and you will also discover that these close grained "lumps" take longer to dissolve, though, of course, all sugar that takes a long time to melt is not necessarily made up of stuff.—London Globe.

Redeem Your Past Failures.

You may say that you have failed too often, that there is no use in trying, that it is impossible for you to succeed, and that you have fallen too often even to attempt to get on your feet again. Nonsense! There is no failure for a man whose spirit is unconquered. No matter how late the hour, or how many and repeated his failures, success is still possible. The evolution of Scrooge, the miser, in the closing years of his life, from a hard, narrow, heartless money-grubber, whose soul was imprisoned in his shining heap of hoarded gold, to a generous, genial lover of his kind, is no mere myth of Dickens' brain. Time and again, in the history of our daily lives, chronicled in our newspapers, recorded in biographies, or exhibited before our eyes, we see men and women redeeming past failures, rising up out of the stupor of discouragement, and boldly turning face forward once more.—Success Magazine.

When the German Emperor travels on home railways a detailed bill is made out for every engine and car used and for the distance traversed. It is estimated that he pays the Prussian railways alone about \$25,000 a year.

Avoid poorly printed books with poor paper and poor type, and do not read when riding in cars or carriage, nor when convalescent from a protracted illness, nor when the whole body is in a weakened state.—Health.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Uncle Josh—Be yew th' feller what answers questions?
Clerk—Yes. What would you like to know?
Uncle Josh—How much do yew git a week?

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 20 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

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Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.